The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—News Paper Decisions.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1871. NO. 157.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

AN INSURGENT MANIFESTO

Arming of the Forts Proposed.

Day Fixed far the Return of the Assembly.

If Not Complied with the National Guards will Go to Versailles and Disperse Them.

New Stores of Arms and Ammunition.

PEOPLE SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL.

Rouher in Prison at Boulogne.

Other Imperialists to be Arrested.

State of Siege to be Declared in the Departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

No Change in the Situation—More Proclamations—New Stores of Arms and Ammunition—People Shot Without Trial.

LONDON, March 21.—The latest advices from Paris are dated yesterday. The situation is unchanged. Fresh barricades have been erected, but there is a general quietude. The omnibusses have stopped running and traffic has ceased. The Nationals have occupied Forts Issy, Vanvers and Ricetro. The Police Commissioners have been arrested, and General Chanzy was so maltreated by the mob that he has been sent to the hospital. The insurgents' Central Committee, it appears, issued an order for the release of Chanzy and Turquet. Cremer is spoken of as the probable commander of the National Guards. The insurgents have seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties. All the approaches to Paris are guarded by the National Guards for the purpose of preventing an invasion.

A proclamation has been issued bearing the signatures of Louis Blanc, Victor Scholehur, and others, which contains the following statement: Actuated by the absolute necessity of saving Paris and the Republic convinced of the best means of achieving success and which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people, we will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the election by the municipal guard of its own chiefs, and for the creating of a Municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrage of all citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty.

The Central Committee published on Monday in its *Official Journal*, headed "Official Journal of the Republican Federation." It contains the following: A manifest originating in the sufferages of two hundred and fifteen battalions of the national guards repudiates the disturbance. It culminates Paris, and arms provinces. It imposes upon us a commander, attempts rights obtained, removes the capital, and infamously seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The nationals have participated in no crime. A proclamation fixes the election for Wednesday. The *Journal* also announces that the Committee will abdicate power for the election of a new one. The Committee affirms its decision to respect the preliminaries of peace for the sake of the Republic, appeals to the departments, and invites quick adhesion to the cause. The *Journal* also contains an exhortation to the press to respect the Republic, insists upon complete political amnesty is promised, and all courts proved partial are to be abolished. The Committee repudiates all participation in the execution of Lecomte and Thomas. The Nationals have entered and sealed up the offices of the *Pays* and the *Gaulois*. The *Cri du Peuple* says Paris must proclaim herself free. It affronts the Republican City Nationales, who have discovered fresh stores of arms and ammunition, and now completely possess the whole city. The trades people of Versailles are discontented at the condition of affairs, and are impatient for a decision from the National Assembly.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that many persons were shot without a trial on Sunday, and that the Nationals will shoot Thiers, Vinoy and Daurell if they are captured. There is a strong reaction among the respectable portion of the inhabitants. The Central Committee is alarmed.

Admiral Saisset to Command the Guard—Rouher in Prison at Boulogne.

LONDON, March 21.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that the Central Committee seeks the mediation of the mayors of the city for the appointment of Admiral Saisset to the command of the National guards.

Versailles resembles a camp. The entire neighborhood is occupied by troops. The prisoners at Metz and Sedan are offering their services. The city is crowded so that many Deputies of the Assembly are obliged to sleep in stables.

M. Rouher has been arrested and imprisoned at Boulogne, and narrowly escaped lynch law. His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other Imperialists have made their appearance in Boulogne, and their arrest is expected.

Doings in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—In the National Assembly to-day, Mr. Grevy, President of the body, made a speech denouncing the insurrection in Paris. M. Clemeceau introduced a plan for the selection of a municipal council composed of eighty members for the internal government of Paris. The inquiry which was voted by the Assembly for a plan for the election of commanders of the National Guard was introduced. Some deputies denounced the assassinations which have recently taken place, and repudiated the course of the Paris deputies, who have participated with the insurgents. Louis Blanc, Tridon, Picard, and Dufaure were the chief speakers. Several deputies have gone to Paris to demand the release of Gen. Chanzy.

The Insurgents Shooting One Another—They Declare a Willingness to Treat, but Want to Make Their Own Terms—Spirit of the Press.

LONDON, March 21.—The bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and all unissued notes have been destroyed. M. Combates, in assuming the title of Dictator General of Telegraphs in France, orders the suspension of private telegraphing.

The insurgents have on several occasions fired into each other by mistake. No particulars of these occurrences or accounts of the loss of life are at hand. A majority of the Paris battalions have voted under the elections ordered by the insurgent committee as void.

The insurgent journals declare a willingness to treat with the Versailles government on the following conditions: The election of a Communal Council by the people of Paris, reorganization of the national guards, coupled with the power of selection and removal of their officers, and suppression of the Prefecture of Police. The army journals declare Thiers is the author of the troubles in Paris and counsel the troops to self-government, firmness and tranquility.

Meeting of the Assembly—Energetic Measures To Be Adopted.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—The French National Assembly met to-day. The deputies of the mountains are all absent. A Committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Paris, and an energetic resolution is expected to be returned at once and adopted. Picard proposed and urged the declaration of a state of siege in the Departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—There are 20,000 troops in the neighborhood of the Assembly Chambers. The Assembly adopted a resolve providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the conditions of France, and the necessity of placing the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege.

Arming of the Forts Proposed—The Day Fixed for the Return of the Assembly to Paris.

PARIS, March 21.—The insurgent government say that the forts will be armed to insure the defence of the capital. It has sent an intimation to Thiers, giving the 24th inst. as the day for the return of the Assembly to Paris. If they return they shall have liberty of action; if they refuse, the National Guard will go to Versailles and disperse them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ROCKPORT AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Robert Mitchell, Josiah Kirbey, Jas. M. Glenn, M. Kleiner, A. T. Goshorn, A. L. Campbell, P. P. Lane and W. H. Harrison, of Cincinnati, and J. Dreher, E. B. Sahlen, R. T. Kercheval, and George R. Bullock, of Indiana, were elected Directors of the new Rockport and Cincinnati Railroad, at a meeting at Rockport on Saturday.

DIVIDEND.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of four per cent.

HAROLD'S INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A rumor wasin circulation to-day that Jas. Fisk, Jr., had offered to an order from the United States District Court, is about to restore the safe, bonds, &c., belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad, which he forcibly took away from their offices at 22 Nassau street two years ago.

INDEFATIGABLE REIS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—To-day a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Solicitors of the Erie Railroad, praying for an injunction and subpœna against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who are alleged to be about changing from a broad-gauge, in violation of a contract made with plaintiffs in 1868.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of to-night, says the Senate has passed the House resolution fixing Saturday as the day for adjournment. The House joint resolution memorializing Congress for the removal of disabilities was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate met as a High Court of Impeachment, and took up the case of Circuit Judge McClure. The respondent was permitted to read his statement of the case, which was very elaborate, occupying one hour. He gives a complete history of the late struggle, and his document seems to be intended merely as a defense of Mr. Clayton. After this the Court took a recess. On reassembling, Judge Whalley opened the arguments on behalf of the respondent. He argued that the articles of impeachment were fatally defective in not alleging corrupt interest on issuing a writ of *quo warranto* against the Lieutenant Governor. He then assumed the position that under the constitution an officer can only be impeached for misconduct or malfeasance in office. A judge is not amenable to impeachment for a mere error or mistake in judgment. The Court took a recess at half-past seven, and is now in session. It is now generally conceded that not a single measure for the relief of the people in the way of taxation can be passed by the present Legislature, owing to the Senate, which body refuses to pass any measure having such an object in view. The Clayton men all say that they have accomplished their ends and are now ready to go home.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—The *Courier-Journal's* Frankfort special says a bill has been passed the lower House of the Legislature providing for the exemption of engineers to run steam engines in this city, and prohibiting the employment of engineers not licensed.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The wife of Mr. Schmelzer, killed by burglars at Lawrenceville, yesterday morning, was killed in bed either entirely asleep or but partially awakened by the struggle of her husband by her side, who had been awakened by the robbers, and who evidently intended killing him, and not the woman. No arrests had been made up to one o'clock this morning.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission at Key West.

Mr. Wade's Report Finished—Favorable to Annexation—Howe Agrees to It, but White Wants It Amended.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 21.—The United States steamer Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commission on board, arrived here this morning, five days and six hours from Kingston. The whole party, including the officers and crew of the ship, are in excellent health. Mr. Wade has his report finished, to which Mr. Howe has agreed. The report is about two columns long. Mr. White wishes to add considerable, but may agree to it with a few amendments. The report is in the main favorable to annexation. The chief features deemed somewhat unfavorable are connected with the questions of the debt, boundary and grants.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS.

What Their Report Will be—Where Mr. Sumner Procured His Information.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "The arrival of the San Domingo Commission, on Saturday or Monday next, is awaited with eager interest. Not because any final action on their recommendations is now expected at the hands of Congress, but because everybody is anxious to breathe the atmosphere of truth and fact on this subject, which the Commission will bring back with them. Although the correspondents have generally foreshadowed the main points of their report, so far as results are concerned, private information received here is to the effect that on many points heretofore covered and complicated with random charges of fraud and corruption, the report of the Commissioners will be most gratifying of full and complete. Among other discoveries made by the Commission, which may or may not be included in their report, is said to be the source from which Mr. Sumner has received most of his information concerning San Domingo, Cabral, &c. The fact is said to be that this information has chiefly originated in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and has been sent here to Haytien agents, while frequently it has been manufactured originally in this country and then imposed upon Mr. Sumner. The chief agent in all this is said to be a French Haytien by the name of Dupont, and it is further said that he has spent considerable time in this city during the past year. He is also believed to have been aided materially in this work by Mr. Preston, the Haytien Minister at this capital, and by Mr. Clinton Rice, counsel for the Haytien Government. These three Indigenes have formed the nucleus of the lobby against San Domingo. The feeling of the Commission, and nearly all its attaches, regular and irregular, is strongly in favor of annexation. Of one or two of the correspondents, who have drawn upon the public purse, it is said that they are completely converted, so far as the facts are concerned, but that they will still continue to oppose annexation for reasons which, when pressed, they are themselves unable to give.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrival of Napoleon at Chiselhurst—Marriage of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne—Spain Denies that She Offered to Sell Cuba—Papal Guarantees—Treaty of Peace with Tunis Signed—Proceedings in the Austro-Hungarian Diet, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of Napoleon at Chiselhurst—Marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

LONDON, March 21.—It is officially denied that France has requested that the prisoners of war in Germany should return through Switzerland.

Emperor Napoleon arrived at Chiselhurst at two o'clock Monday afternoon. He was received with enthusiasm by the people of the village, and all business was stations along the route from Dover.

The grounds are filled with pageantries for the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, which took place to-day. Immense preparations were made for the celebration of the event throughout England.

Account of the Royal Wedding by an American Jenkins.

Special to the World.]

WINDSOR, March 21.—The weather is charming, and the marriage of Princess Louise and Lorne was ushered with brilliancy. At eleven o'clock this forenoon ministers and ambassadors, nobility and clergy, and the bridegroom's family were admitted to the royal chapel. The procession of the royal carriages, with members of the Queen's family and other royal personages, left the Queen's gate at Windsor Palace, and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where the horses and coach of the Lord Chamberlain and conducted to places on the Hant pas. At 12:05 the bridegroom arrived accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Gower. They were conducted to seats on the Hant pas. At 12:15 the bride, accompanied by the Queen and suite in five carriages, arrived at the west entrance to the chapel, when they were joined by the bridesmaids and moved up the aisle amid music by the choir, the procession preceded by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The bridesmaids were Ladies Campbell, Cecil, Butler, Montague, Gordon, Lennox, Gordon, Seymour and Fitzgerald. The bride was seated on the left of the altar, with the Queen on her hand. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London on the choral style, the Queen giving the bride away. At the end of the marriage prayer a royal salute was fired from the artillery in Hyde Park, and the guns answered in the castle grounds of the castle were filled with immense crowds, and Windsor was en fete. The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Argyleshire artillery. The Bishop of London was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Manchester and Worcester. To-night there will be a grand banquet, and the castle will be illuminated. The festivities will continue two days.

Minister Bancroft to Resign.

Special to the World.]

POTSDAM, March 20.—Mr. Bancroft will resign the office of United States Minister and go to Italy in October.

Insurrection in Japan.

LONDON, March 21.—Telegraphic advices were re ceived to-day that an insurrection had taken place in Japan, but had been suppressed.

Marine News.

The steamship Antwerp, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 21, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds quiet: 6s, 92; 5s, 91½; 10s, 90½; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—Five-twenties of '62, 95¾; LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7¹⁵/₁₆d.

Breadstuffs firm. Western wheat, amber, 11s 4d; winter, 11s 6d.

AUSTRIA.

The Austro-Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, March 20.—In the Austro-Hungarian Diet to-day, the Government declared that the negotiation for not interfering in favor of France during the negotiation of the preliminaries of peace. Count Andrassy, in reply, defended the course of the Government. In the course of his remarks the Premier said that it was the care of the Government, for the real interest of the monarchy that prevented the use of its good offices between the belligerents. The Government would only declare war in case of the existence of the monarchy was threatened, and in such event it would develop a strength far beyond the general expectation. Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a letter to Emperor William, congratulating him on the occurrence of the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth.

ITALY.

Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, March 21.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the order of the day, proposed by Senor Mardini, declaring that the papal guarantees are not an object of international regulation, was carried by eighty majority. A treaty of peace has been signed with Tunis.

SPAIN.

Spain Denies that She Offered to Sell Cuba.

MADRID, March 21.—The *Epoca* contradicts in specific terms the report that Spain has proposed to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.

LETTER FROM FAVRE.

The French Minister resident in this city received a communication from Frave, acknowledging the receipt through United States Minister Washburne of 25,000 francs recently sent by the people of this country for the relief of the suffering people of France.

FALL OF BUILDINGS—TWO LIVES LOST.

Two brown stone houses in course of erection on Thompson avenue, Brooklyn, fell this morning, having been undermined by the rain. Two laborers were buried in the ruins. Their bodies have not been recovered. Loss on buildings $10,000.

ANOTHER CARGO OF PROVISIONS FOR FRANCE.

The steamship Relief went into commission to-day, and will at once take on board a cargo for the relief of sufferers in France.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Lord Walter Campbell, who resides in this city, gave a banquet this evening to the Traveler Club, in honor of the marriage of his brother, the Marquis of Lorne. Many distinguished persons were present.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The R. N. Rice arrived at Cleveland from Detroit yesterday—the first for the season. She had rough weather, but encountered no ice on the trip. This is earliest by two days navigation on record, the year 1868, when the first vessel came through on the 24th of March.

M. W. Chaskey, chief editor of the Louisville *Ledger*, has severed his connection with that paper.

The Morris Canal Company have leased their works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for one hundred and ninety-nine years at ten per cent. preferred and four to common stock holders.

Governor Cox, from the Committee on the Organization of the Cincinnati University, has submitted a report, recommending ten schools, embracing both law and medicine, each department to be in charge of a principal professor, and that the colleges, with the exception of law and medicine, shall go in operation next autumn. The report declares against honorary degrees, and recommends that the course of studies in our high schools shall be so arranged as to make the course continuous, thus enabling graduates in the public schools at once to enter the University.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Border Raid Snake Makes its Appearance—The Senate Committee on Judiciary Admonished to Hurry Up the Local Option Bill, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1871.

SENATE.

The Border Raid Claims.

Mr. Duncan presented a long memorial from citizens of Chambersburg and the border counties, urging their legal claim for reimbursement for damages incurred by rebel raids.

Mr. Dill moved its reference to a special committee of five to investigate the legality of the claims and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Buckalew urged immediate action in settlement of the question.

Mr. White, though opposing the justice of the claim upon the State, thought a committee would be appointed to report on the State's liability. After further discussion the resolution passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Repealing the act of 1869, authorizing foot-sidewalks in Union township, Allegheny county. Also, a bill to prevent the adulteration of drugs and medical compounds, and to provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of drugs. Under this bill manufacturers are fined $500 and imprisoned from one to six months. Druggists adulterating and druggists are fined $200 for every prescription adulterated. The Inspector's term is to be six years at four thousand dollars, with expenses and clerk hire.

By Mr. Anderson—Providing that the Court of Quarter Sessions appoint three disinterested freeholders, not residents of Allegheny county, to report an equitable adjustment and division of the property belonging to the Allegheny County House and Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, arising from the consolidation of boroughs and townships with Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Nagle—Protecting and prohibiting inebriates and sane persons from being admitted as patients into asylums and other institutions for the insane.

Mr. Rutan called up his bill relating to roads in certain townships in Washington county. Passed.

The Local Option Bill.

Mr. Osterhout moved the discharge of the Committee on Judiciary General from the Local Option Liquor law, making that bill the special order of the day for Tuesday afternoon. He alleged that the House temperance bill of last session was buried in committee, and he wished to prevent this mode of killing the bill now.

Mr. Davis announced that the committee was engaged in the discussion of the constitutional questions involved by the bills.

After further discussion, on the understanding that the committee would report at an early day, Mr. Osterhout withdrew his motion.

Centennial Celebration.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Col. Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; W. T. Horstman and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, as a joint Commission on the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, recommending liberal appropriations to the commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Private Calendar Day.

The following House bills on the private calendar were passed, and went to the Senate for concurrence: Providing for the removal of the bodies of the Martin's German Evangelical Lutheran grave yard, Sharpsburg, and authorizing trustees to sell said ground; authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate streets, lanes and alleys in any borough, not used for public convenience; vacating a portion of Bingham street, Birmingham; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chicago Railroad Company; and increasing their powers; changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh Savings Bank; incorporating the Pine Creek Savings Bank; incorporating the Pittsburgh and the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, authorizing them to have viewers appointed to fix the compensation for any property taken for the use of said company.

The following Senate bills were passed and went to the Governor for approval: Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company to convey the railroad, appurtenances and corporate franchises to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; authorizing the Mayor of Pittsburgh to issue additional stock on this basis; incorporating the Home for the Friendless, in Pittsburgh; and incorporating the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company.

Mr. White objected to the bill relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county.

Mr. Taylor objected to authorizing the Pottsville sub-school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money, and to issue bonds for school purposes.

The bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1868 to oil pipe operations, was killed, after a protracted discussion.

FIRES.

St. Louis County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A barn on the estate of James Musser, eight miles from this city, which contained a lot of valuable household furniture, a library of mercantile books of the late L. A. Benoist, ex-Sheriff, and a number of fine horses and other stock, was burned night before last. Loss about ten thousand dollars, partially insured.

DEMOCRACY AND ROMANISM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You advert in your editorial columns to the boast of Father Hecker that Catholicism already rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand, and will ere long rule the whole country; and then refer to the fact that the bill of last session was buried in committee, and he wished to prevent this mode of killing the bill now.

Mr. Davis announced that the committee was engaged in the discussion of the constitutional questions involved by the bills.

After further discussion, on the understanding that the committee would report at an early day, Mr. Osterhout withdrew his motion.

Centennial Celebration.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Col. Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; W. T. Horstman and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, as a joint Commission on the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, recommending liberal appropriations to the commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Private Calendar Day.

The following House bills on the private calendar were passed, and went to the Senate for concurrence: Providing for the removal of the bodies of the Martin's German Evangelical Lutheran grave yard, Sharpsburg, and authorizing trustees to sell said ground; authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate streets, lanes and alleys in any borough, not used for public convenience; vacating a portion of Bingham street, Birmingham; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chicago Railroad Company; and increasing their powers; changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh Savings Bank; incorporating the Pine Creek Savings Bank; incorporating the Pittsburgh and the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, authorizing them to have viewers appointed to fix the compensation for any property taken for the use of said company.

The following Senate bills were passed and went to the Governor for approval: Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company to convey the railroad, appurtenances and corporate franchises to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; authorizing the Mayor of Pittsburgh to issue additional stock on this basis; incorporating the Home for the Friendless, in Pittsburgh; and incorporating the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company.

Mr. White objected to the bill relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county.

Mr. Taylor objected to authorizing the Pottsville sub-school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money, and to issue bonds for school purposes.

The bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1868 to oil pipe operations, was killed, after a protracted discussion.

FIRES.

St. Louis County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A barn on the estate of James Musser, eight miles from this city, which contained a lot of valuable household furniture, a library of mercantile books of the late L. A. Benoist, ex-Sheriff, and a number of fine horses and other stock, was burned night before last. Loss about ten thousand dollars, partially insured.

DEMOCRACY AND ROMANISM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You advert in your editorial columns to the boast of Father Hecker that Catholicism already rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand, and will ere long rule the whole country; and then refer to the fact that the bill of last session was buried in committee, and he wished to prevent this mode of killing the bill now.

I had hoped that you would have improved the occasion to show how it was that this political ascendency has been acquired and maintained, and how it may be checked and overthrown, which can be without interference with the religious privileges of those who crow so prematurely over their prospective empire.

Allow me to suggest that all this development of power is but the result of a singleness of will directed in such a way as to cast the balance in the particular direction which is most likely to accomplish the objects of an ambitious priesthood, which has never ceased to entertain the opinion that its proper place is above the civil authority, and in no way obstructed by the observation of the public press, which is at any time in a condition to arrest it, whenever it finds the courage to draw upon it the attention of the people.

It is not, I think, so much the actual number of the Catholic vote as its entire unanimity in the support of the Democratic ticket, that has enabled it to control even the vote of the State of New York. When Father Hecker informs us that it rules that State by a majority of fifty thousand, he assumes that *Democracy and Catholicism are one and the same thing*, without reflecting that it is only perhaps one hundred thousand Catholic voters, almost exclusively of foreign birth, who are giving the ascendancy to and conferring the offices of the State upon three or four hundred thousand native Democrats, without the consideration that their party tendencies are destructive of free government, and that they will pay back the obligation by favoring the pretensions of the church.

There is reason, I think, to doubt whether the whole purely Catholic vote of the United States amounts to as much as half a million, and yet it is so distributed throughout the Democratic party in the scales, not only in New York but in Pennsylvania, and perhaps most of the large States of the North, in favor of the Democratic party, and thus to control the administration of the Government. Take away that element, and the party in question, of which it has now become the very backbone, ceases to be formidable anywhere.

It cannot be doubted that upon the return of President Grant he will send to the Senate the name of General Charles M. Prevost, of Philadelphia, as the successor of Collector Moore. This nomination, it is understood, has the full sanction of parties, and it is undoubtedly intended as a compromise. Kelley and Ivins, it is thought, will be left to Cameron factions. General Prevost is well known here as a gentleman of unblemished character, and of unquestioned business capacity, and in this respect sides a first-rate war record which entitles him to consideration. He was a lieutenant in the regular army at Philadelphia under Collector William D. Lewis, so that he thoroughly understands the routine of the office he is to fill. It is said to be probable that he will make an efficient and popular collector.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS.

The appointment of a Supervising Inspector of steamboats there seems to be a hesitancy, on the part of Mr. Boutwell, in the selection of a proper person. Other Secretaries have not the same qualifications he deemed necessary, without the practical knowledge of steamboats, and the mechanical knowledge without the former qualifications. There is little encouragement to believe that he will find in this district a competent person for the position, to favor for the scientific qualifications Mr. Nimmo, of the Treasury Department, and for practical knowledge Captain Bickerstaff, of Cincinnati. Mr. Bartlett, formerly Supervising Inspector for the Pacific District, and now in Boston, has been very favorably considered. The President relies largely upon the suggestion of Mr. Boutwell in making the appointment.

RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Secretary of War has directed the recruiting service is ordered to forward two hundred recruits to Louisville to be assigned to the Seventh Cavalry in the Southern States.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. R. E. Roberts, accompanied by a delegation of the Irish Brigade, comprising Majors Hardesty and Horgan, and Captain Warren, called on the President to-day, to request the appointment of a son of General Thomas Francis Meagher as a cadet to West Point.

MANSFIELD, O.

McFall's Corner Burned—Loss $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 21, 1871.

A fire broke out this morning about two o'clock in the brick block adjoining the Weer House, known as McFall's corner, owned by W. S. Hickox and E. McFall. The first floor was occupied by W. T. Price, cigar store, and A. Greenberg, clothing store; the second story by Carpenter & Co., attorneys at law and Assessor of Internal Revenue, and A. Stevenson, attorney; the third story by Lord & F. A. Thomas, billiard saloon. Entire loss about ten thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. Price had fifteen hundred dollars in the North American, of Philadelphia. The loss on Greenberg had two thousand dollars each in the Andes, of Cincinnati, and Home, of New York, and one thousand in the North American, of Philadelphia. The entire three hundred feet block on the corner of Main and Third streets, owned by Cincinnati. The building had been insured in the Home, of Columbus, but expired a few weeks ago and was not renewed. The fire is supposed to have originated in Price's cigar store, or in the cellar.

INCOME TAX FOR 170.

Interesting Information for All who are Concerned.

[From the New York Post.]

By the Internal Revenue law as amended in 1870, it is the duty of every citizen whose gross income last year exceeded two thousand dollars, to make and render to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which he lives, a return of the same, under oath or affirmation on or before the first day of March. The neglect to do this leaves it in the power of the Assessor to make a return for him according to the best information he can obtain, and increase the amount of tax fifty per cents, as the penalty for the neglect. The duty of making these returns has been very generally neglected, under the expectation that Congress would abolish the tax, but it is now impossible that anything will be done at the present session, and in order to avoid penalties, citizens cannot be too prompt in handing in their returns.

The taxable income is generally determined by adding together the following items: The gains of profits of business for the year, the wages or salary received for services from any government, corporation, or other employer; the rents received from houses or lands, the interest on bonds, notes or mortgages, or on money lent on any or on no security; the profits of speculation in stocks, bonds or gold, and the profits upon the sale of any houses or lands during the year which had been purchased within the previous year, and the residue after deducting from the aggregate income, as thus determined, such taxable items as the law allows. Necessary disbursements are deemed necessary, without the practical knowledge of which no man can be a safe

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

We believe that when Mr. TWEED declined the proposed testimonial in his honor, the contributions had already reached the sum of over eight thousand dollars. It was stated at the time that the money thus contributed would be refunded to the respective donors. Now we have no doubt that the majority of these persons are in comparatively comfortable circumstances; indeed, the very fact of their subscription shows that they thought they could part with a little money without injury or inconvenience. We suggest, therefore, that the instead of the money being returned to the contributors, it be transferred to the fund to which we yesterday made reference, which it is sought to raise for the benefit of the family of SIMMONS, the heroic engineer. Mr. TWEED ought certainly to feel gratified in having the money devoted to so worthy a purpose, and perhaps he might be induced to make up the sum to an even ten thousand, supplying the deficit from his own well-filled purse.

In an article on the GLADSTONE policy we said a week ago that it was being ground to pieces because of the Premier's inconsistencies and contrarieties of character, citing evidence showing how his political opinions were in opposition to his natural preferences, and how, in trying to conciliate at once the reformer and the tory he was only angering and embittering both. We find this opinion thoroughly endorsed by the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, whose letter in Monday's issue says of him:

> "He cannot emancipate himself politically from aristocratic influences, nor emancipate himself socially from aristocratic influences, and on one or the other or both of these rocks his ship is going some day to founder."

Those who are best acquainted with the divisions in the liberal ranks predict that his ministry will be out of office before Easter. He appears to be testing the fidelity of his party almost beyond endurance by his perversity and unwillingness to discern the signs of the times. He came into office with an immense majority, which has dwindled down to almost nothing under the unwise strain to which he has subjected it. It is apparent that England is upon the threshhold of another ministerial revolution.

THE arrival of the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON in England has hardly created a single ripple upon the sea of American journalism—of such little interest are the personal movements and private concerns of unsuccessful monarchs held. We suppose the exile will domicile himself in the hamlet of Chiselhurst, and gradually pass again into the state of respectable obscurity in which in England he once before dwelt, and from which it were better for France he had never emerged. He adds one more to the number of living sovereigns who are out of work in consequence of having been deprived of their thrones, the complete list of whom is as follows:

Prince Gustave Wasa, of Sweden, 1809;	Count de Chambord, 13th August, 1830;
Duke Charles of Brunswick, 30th September, 1830;	Count de Paris, 24th February, 1848;
Duke Robert de Parme, 1859;	Grand Duke Ferdinand, of Tuscany, 1859;
Duke Francis of Modena, 1860;	Duke Francois II. of Naples, 13th February, 1861;
the widow of King Otho, of Greece, 24th October, 1862;	Duke Adolphe of Nassau, 1866;
King George of Hanover, 1866;	the Elector of Hesse, 1866;
Empress Charlotte of Mexico, 1867;	Isabella of Spain, 1869;
Emperor Napoleon, 1870.	

The simple enumeration of this list is perhaps the most forcible illustration which could be adduced of the growing political strength and onward movement of the people.

WE stated some time ago that Controller CONNOLLY, of the Tammany commission, had for two years past rendered no report either for the city or county whose finances he is supposed to regulate. We also stated that a committee composed of Mr. PETER COOPER, and two or three other prominent citizens, did the "certifying" as to the correctness of the Tammany accounts, and that their certificate brought an end of the whole matter. The New York *Times* publishes the assessments of personal property made in the cases of the gentlemen referred to, and contrasts them with the assessments made against the property of another large property owner not in anywise connected with the ring. The following is the list:

William B. Astor	$125,000
John Jacob Astor	75,000
Marshall O. Roberts	100,000
Moses Taylor	900,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	2,500,000

The first, third and fourth, and we think also the second, of these names are those of members of PETER COOPER'S whitewashing committee; the last is that of a prominent citizen who is strongly opposed to the Tammany domination. The *Times* challenges correction of the figures set opposite their respective names. It is well known that the gentlemen in question are among the very heaviest property owners in New York. Mr. W. B. ASTOR probably leading the list. The returns, therefore, explain very clearly why these influential citizens should have consented to sign a general certificate to the honesty of the ring; but the disinterestedness of gentlemen who thus stand sponsors for the Tammany chiefs in order to evade their own share of the general burden will probably not be taken for granted.

HOMES FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

Side by side with the altar of liberty stands the altar of home; and after all the eloquent things which are said about republican rights, the final test of institutions is in the domestic character of its people. Leaving out of sight the inspiring and conserving agencies of patriotism, industry and enterprize which are embraced in its relationships, and considering its value in a merely commercial sense, we believe it to be true that the foundations of domestic life are as deeply laid in the relations of business as in the organic structure of human nature; and that, consequently, the more active and industrious a community may be, the more essential are good homes to the right development and direction of its enterprize.

The exact relation of poverty to vice, and of unclean associations to actual crime, will probably never be determined by statistics; but that very many of the evils of our great cities arise from overcrowded dwellings, we have not the slightest doubt. From the very nature of things it is almost impossible for decency and honesty to exist in the packed garrets and cellars of the poor. You cannot make a candle burn in a room full of carbonic acid; and yet it is expected that modesty will bloom and integrity flourish in noisome rookeries where families are herded together like brutes. Some time ago we copied from the Boston *Advertiser* a letter from the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY in relation to the importance of decent homes for workingmen and workingwomen, and the influence which they would exert upon the well-being of the community. The veteran philanthropist appeals in their behalf to interested capitalists, by urging that investments of this kind tend to strengthen the tenure by which all capital is held. We advert to the matter now from having observed in the *Independent* an article descriptive of certain homes for the poor, which have been built in London by a benevolent gentleman of means, Sir SIDNEY WATERLOO. The latest of these buildings is a five-story brick house, a hundred feet long by forty feet deep, with rooms of a clear height of eight feet and a half. These rooms are combined in small tenements, very convenient and perfectly lighted and ventilated, and are rented at rates no higher than is charged in New York or Boston or this city for ricketty, miserable and filthy apartments. For four rooms, with ample kitchen conveniences in one, the rent is $2 25 a week in gold—equal to about $130 a year in our currency. Single rooms and suites of two are let at corresponding rents; and we learn that even at these low rates the capital put into the building pays a handsome dividend, and is so desirably invested that there is no lack of funds to build new houses, the ordinary interest on the property being twelve per cent. The architect under whose immediate supervision these homes have been built, and who has labored for forty years among the working men of London, says: "I know their necessities and desires, and I feel sure that the time will come when every mechanic will live in such buildings as we are now erecting. Each one will have his own neat, tasteful home." If the realization of such a vision is looked forward to in England, why can it not be fulfilled here? We are thoroughly convinced that as a financial question alone such an enterprise in our own city would be a success. It is quite possible to perform a good deed and make money by it. If our capitalists and heavy employers would build for the workingmen dwellings which should recognize the existence and minister to the growth of a healthy domestic sentiment, they would find it to be the wisest selfishness which they ever exhibited. If our millionaires will take time to think that with their workmen as with themselves the educating agencies of life be principally within the circles of domestic power, and will invest a part of their philanthropy in making godliness possible by making cleanliness attainable, it would—even as a speculation—soon justify itself to the most shrewd financier; while it could hardly fail to be made manifest that the operatives had become better workmen, steadier, more careful, more sober; better fathers, husbands, brothers, citizens and friends. We do not mean to imply that perfect circumstances will produce perfect men, because this would involve the admission that man is simply a creature of circumstances; but still we say that so long as men and women are stalled in stables and crowded in pens and *styes*, it is scarcely a matter for marvel when they degenerate into cattle and swine.

WHAT COMES OF IT.

It is very generally conceded that the Democratic success in New Hampshire was caused by the removal of SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. But the fruitage of this unfortunate mistake is by no means confined to that State. Had it been simply a question of local politics the Republican defeat would have possessed comparatively little significance. But local causes have on more than one occasion produced national consequences. We observe that the results of the New Hampshire election have, among a multiplicity of other evils arising from the same source, kindled anew the smouldering embers of Southern disaffection to the government, and reinvigorated the faith of that people in the eventual resuscitation of "the lost cause." The unpleasant and unwelcome state of feeling in the reconstructed States which has at intervals manifested itself ever since the war, is emboldened now to utter itself unconcealed. As an indication of the general drift of political opinion in that portion of the Union the New York *Times* of Monday gives a review of leading articles published in Democratic and Conservative papers of the South, received in a single day's mail. We make reference to one or two of these to show how far-reaching have already been the consequences of the injudicious and ill-advised action of the Senate. The Montgomery *Mail* and the Mobile *Register* alike complain that the National Democracy has not fearlessly avowed its real principles since the close of the war, and demands as a right that in the contest of 1872 nothing shall be accepted as "fixed facts" and "dead issues." The Georgia papers contemptuously term their few contemporaries of the moderate school "mush-and-milk conservatives," and declare that he only is a Democrat who is "of the FRANK BLAIR stamp," and who denounces the usurpation as "unconstitutional, null and void." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which appears to be ashamed of its recent advocacy of justice, truth and common sense, says that the whole South is enthusiastic over the result in New Hampshire, and intimates that this result has shown "that there is a sense of affinity, a feeling of homogeneity sufficient for all essential purposes, in the minds and hearts of the people of the country, which needs only to be cultivated to bloom into a gorgeous and overspreading nationalism;" which is simply a euphemistic mode of saying that the North is expected to take on the political habits and complexion of the South. The Savannah *Republican* says "the news sent a thrill of joy throughout the South;" the Charleston *Courier* calls it an evidence that "the corrupt party who have so long misruled the land and almost plunged it into another war will soon be hurled from their places." The Wilmington (North Carolina) *Star* avers that the birthplace and the sepulchre of PIERCE will again be the nursery of those sound Democratic principles of which his public life was the illustrious institution." The Montgomery *Advertiser* declares that "*the evil work must be undone*," and proceeds to say that the United States Government "must be deprived of all the powers it has obtained by statutory usurpations and coerced amendments." Other organs of Southern opinion dismiss HANCOCK'S Presidential aspirations by affirming that "no Yankee soldier will now do for a Democratic candidate;" while the Augusta *Constitutionalist* bluntly declares that "the National Democratic Convention will not be permitted, directly or impliedly, to signify with impunity that the reconstruction measures forced on the South at the point of the bayonet, and the amendments to the Constitution fraudulently adopted, are to be maintained as established law." Articles of the same general character, breathing a similar spirit of malevolence—every one of them incited by the New Hampshire election—appear in nearly all the journals of the South, and thus from the Green Mountains to the Gulf the consequences of the mistake committed at Washington are felt in the shape of renewed commotion and disorder. We find no pleasure in recurring to this unhappy blunder. If those who committed it will lay well to heart the lessons which have arisen therefrom, a portion at least of its threatened evils may be averted. But this cannot be done unless the noble necessity of reciprocal concession and conciliation between the members of the coordinate branches of government is felt and obeyed; nor can it be accomplished while the national administration is conducted upon the principle of submission to the will of the Executive.

THE new French loan for the purpose of converting a previous loan of 250,000,000 francs, contracted by the Imperial delegation of the September government, was to have been submitted to the National Assembly yesterday. It is also stated that the French government has negotiated a loan with the ROTHSCHILDS of two millards of francs, at 75 with five per cent. interest. The financial needs which these loans suggest, furnish, perhaps, the most fitting commentary upon the madness of the red republicans, whose wild dreams of communism threaten France with another era of the guillotine, of bloodshed, misery and general demoralization. The national debt of France is already some $3,000,000,000, to which the indemnity claim will probably add $2,000,000,000 more, since it is hardly probable that under the circumstances the bonds will command a higher rate than 50. In addition to this there will be many failures in the payment of taxes, the German army of occupation must be maintained, and there are a multitude of other sources of inevitably increased expenditure set over in contrast with lessened means. The London *Spectator* estimates that France will be fortunate if, in 1874, when the indemnity is paid, she has a debt of less than £1,200,000,000 sterling upon her hands. This is equivalent to *seven thousand millions of dollars*, which in its turn is equal to a mortgage of nearly twenty-eight dollars on every household in the country, or, in other words, a hypothecation of six week's labor a year to pay the interest on this debt. Under these deplorable circumstances what shall be thought of the bloody-minded socialists who are striving to re-enact the hideous drama of 1793, when—since nations do not die, whatever may become of dynasties—every fibre and muscle of France should be strained to the utmost to lessen the principal of the debt, and the interest to be paid by the unborn generations.

MR. DAVID REEVES, one of the leading iron men of Pennsylvania, died at Phoenixville on the 16th, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of New Jersey, and with his brother in 1815 established the Cumberland nail works at Bridgeton, in that State. In 1828, he, with others, purchased the iron works at Phoenixville, then quite small and driven by water power, but mainly through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Reeves increased to their present enormous size. He was also engaged in other enterprises, including the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, and at the time of his death was one of the largest stockholders in that concern. He was also the oldest iron manufacturer in the United States, having been personally engaged in the business for fifty-six consecutive years.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says there is needless alarm experienced by Republican newspapers in regard to the bill changing the time for holding the New York State elections, for the reason that, although the Democrats have done a great many silly things in the last ten years, the passage of this bill by the Legislature would be "the capsheaf of blundering." The bill will not pass, it thinks, as the Democrats are not entirely void of common sense.

IT is said that General J. D. Imboden, an officer of the Confederate army, will have an important article on "Lee at Gettysburg" in the April *Galaxy*. This is supererogatory; General Lee received his Meade of fame at the time of the battle.

"SUPERVISOR EMERY has destroyed seventeen illicit stills in Tennessee."

If this seems like harsh dealing we must remember that cherry is always rough.

A BIG JOB.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Senator Graham has introduced a bill into the Senate, and has had it passed one or two readings, entitled an act for the improvement of "West End avenue, in the County of Allegheny." The title may not be literally correct, but it will suffice for the purposes of this article.

The bill was conceived, gotten up and sent to Harrisburg without the least consultation of the great body of people to be affected by it, and until within a day or two they have been in Egyptian darkness as to what the "West End Improvement" meant. I have but a few words of warning to say here. The road is to run substantially on the bed of the Allegheny and New Brighton pike. The pike is to be bought out. The Commissioners named in the bill are to agree with the owners of the pike as to the price to be paid for it. This *looks* well—looks all smooth and lovely! But who is the chief owner of the pike? Is it H. S. Fleming, one of the said Commissioners? In this case I don't think there would be any difficulty in agreeing to give $25,000 for the franchise of the pike. Four could do that, and all that Capt. John Birmingham and Mr. Dalzell might say to the contrary, would be of no avail. Four is a full majority, and they can decide. But if they cannot decide, what then? Why, gentlemen, there is not the slightest doubt about the matter: the price is already fixed, and there was no use to put in the bill anything about arbitrators or the Court of Common Pleas appointing them. That's all moonshine. Mr. Fleming would indeed be a most self-sacrificing man if he would not vote $25,000 or more for the franchises of the pike, inasmuch as he is one of the principal owners thereof. And out of respect to him the other Commissioners would say it is not out of the way—the figures are reasonable—let's say $25,000 for old pike—that's one item. A good way to get rid of a doubtful investment. And during the whole time this bill is preparing, and long after it has been introduced no copy is sent to the people for their information. Not until Senator Anderson takes it upon himself to say that the people shall be heard before it passes, does a copy reach anybody, and then but *one* copy gets to the Borough. Has Senator Graham any interest in the bill? Is he under the thumb of the sheriff? He usually is prompt in sending information in regard to bills. What's the matter here? All the people want is to be heard on this bill and, *they will be*, if not before the Legislature they will elsewhere.

KILBUCK.

AN interesting item respecting the food supply of the great city of London, copied from an English journal, is being published by nearly the entire American press. Wonderful as at first sight these statistics of its food and drink may seem to be, they do not appear to be at all remarkable when considered in connection with the enormous number of its inhabitants. We give here a few facts relative to that metropolis which those of our contemporaries who have not yet published the item alluded to would do well to print in connection with it. The city of London is four times more populous than New York and St. Petersburg, twice as populous as Constantinople, and has hardly less people in it than Paris, and one-fourth more than Pekin. It contains as many people as Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, and three times the number of Greece. Every eight minutes, night and day, one person dies; every five minutes one is born. Eight hundred thousand have been added to the population since 1861. Only half a million of this population attend public worship, and three million absentees, who, if inclined to attend, would require 800 new places of worship built; 100,000 people work on Sundays; there are 140,000 habitual gin drinkers; 120,000 intoxicated people taken every year to the streets; 100,000 fallen women; 10,000 professional gamblers; 20,000 children trained to crime; 30,000 thieves and receivers of stolen goods. There are 10,000 public houses and beer shops, frequented regularly by 500,000 persons. In every 930 of the population one is insane. There is one baker for every 1,200 persons; one butcher for every 1,553; one grocer for every 120, and one policeman for every 608 inhabitants. On the other hand, out of 60,000 street Arabs, 30,000 are at ragged schools. There are 300 Bible women; 380 city missionaries, and 20,000 persons attend public worship in the theaters every Sunday evening. It is a world—in itself.

THE Ohio *State Journal* sounds a note of alarm at the encroachments of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It says that although there has been a want of information concerning important changes made in the management of leading railroads in that State, sufficient has been made public to justify the conclusion that the management of these railroad interests is not such as was contemplated when the laws authorizing the construction of the roads were enacted. The fact is stated that a "foreign corporation"—the members of which, with but one exception, are non-residents—is soon to have control over competing lines to almost every commercial point in Ohio, and the fear expressed that under this consolidated management competition will be at an end. The General Assembly, the *Journal* remarks, never contemplated permitting competing or parallel roads to be thus consolidated by lease or otherwise, but havingin view the advantage of competition between lines of transportation, all such consolidations were limited to continuous lines. The simple fact, says our contemporary, that gentlemen residing in Ohio either withdrew or were excluded from the extensive railroad organization, "is sufficient to put the General Assembly, as the representative of the public interest, upon their guard," and advises that that body do not adjourn until it is fully informed as to the character of the organization or corporation in which it is proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to concentrate the management of these roads, and as to its purposes and its policy, and the liability of the members thereof to the public for any violation or violations which may be made of our State laws."

A MIAMI county, Ohio, settler objects to a proposed railroad in that region in these weighty words:

> "The people is gone wild on this 'ere railroad question. Hosses that is now worth forty dollars won't be worth five dollars a head. Wimmen makers will starve to death. Oats won't be with nuthin, and we'll have the misery in us. Coon skins won't be worth a cent, and the bellern steam wagons will skeer all the game out of the country. I'll sell my forty and git for Arkansas if you don't stop this ere railroad."

We think he had better "git." He would make an admirable Southern correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*; there is such a delightful similarity of view between them, with the sole exception that in the case of the journal the local ignorance and prejudice of the farmer should be magnified upon a national scale.

A LONDON paper contains the following advertisement:

> "Wanted, a young man accustomed to literary work for publishers; well practiced in analysis and logical digest, as in composition, to assist in preparing for the press a series of volumes illustrative of theosophic science, or the emancipation of nature, moral, mental and material. Salary, to commence, £1a, per week. Time, six and a half hours daily."

It is not often so splendid an opening is afforded a young man of genius; and since we feel a deep interest in the laudable attempt to add additions to these inchoate Solons, we take the liberty of recommending the young gentleman (we are confident he must be a juvenile, from the manner in which he writes), who does the "sarcastic" paragraphs for the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as a person in all respects suitable for the position. He could at the same time act as correspondent of that paper.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN writes a letter to the Wyandot county (Ohio) *Republican*, in reply to an inquiry whether he would be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He says:

> "As a matter of course, I would feel highly honored with a re-election, and would serve faithfully and gratefully. There is no office of honor or trust that I would accept in exchange for that of Senator of the United States, for the State of Ohio. But I have been so kindly treated by the Republicans of Ohio, that I will not, for a moment, allow any personal hopes or aspirations to control or bias the deliberate judgment of my political associates. My feeling, therefore, is to allow the question of my re-election to be decided by prevailing sentiment, as it may be developed in the counsels of the party, without seeking, by any personal efforts on my part, to create or control it. This is rather an indefinite answer to your kind note, but it is the only one I can now give you."

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, in a recent veto of a bill authorizing the city of Quincy to create indebtedness for railroad purposes, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, gave a death blow to special legislation. He referred to the distortion and perversion of the State Constitution of 1848, to meet the demands of special interests, until it became an intolerable burden, and said it might well be considered that such would be the fate of the new Constitution, "unless every department and officer charged with its execution rigidly obeys and firmly enforces all—even to the most minute—of its provisions."

THE Philadelphia *Press* despairs of any satisfactory, intelligent or permanent settlement of the anthracite coal troubles, under present circumstances, and advises the Legislature appoint a *joint* committee to investigate *all* matters affecting the welfare of the coal region. Such a committee, says the *Press*, would have no easy task, especially when it came to devise an efficient remedy.

WITHIN the past few days we have probably looked into a hundred exchanges, about ninety-nine of which have contained the information that "Littleberry Strange has been appointed a judge in Alabama." Now what we want to know is whether they consider the appointment to be only a *little* strange, or *berry* strange.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the press stating that Gladstone, the British premier, is in straitened circumstances." We don't see anything especially noteworthy in this. An honest man always begins his reformatory plans at home, and Gladstone has for some time been trying hard to straiten the circumstances of England.

"Among the Americans lately presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were the wife and son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State."

Like father like son. It was at the time of the Sumner removal, Secretary Fish made his obeisance to royalty simultaneously with his family. Only he bowed a little lower than they.

"A RICH man named Budd has lately died in London, leaving $100,000 to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear moustaches. Otherwise, the property is to be applied to charitable objects."

If these inducements fail to make the legatees nip their moustaches in the *bud* it will be pretty fair evidence that their respective upper lips have gone into mourning for the loss of their owners' brains.

A NEW YORK *Herald* reporter has interviewed Sumner, but got nothing particularly new. We notice only this point worth quoting from his remarks: "I have nothing with which to reproach myself. So thought the parasitic Pinafore, in *Covenant Chronicle*.

When did the *Chronicle* man take stock of his life? We hadn't heard of it before.

"MARK TWAIN is said to be writing a travesty on the spectacular play of the 'Forty Thieves.'"

He had better not offer it for sale to any New York manager. Boss Tweed and the Tammany ring will be sure to sue out an injunction against it.

On the Sumner removal the Philadelphia *Press* says: "There is wonderful unanimity in the way in which the country receives the news of Senator Sumner's removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Almost without exception, the Republican papers condemn the act as ill-advised, and deprecate it as unjudicious; but he still carefully distinguish between the personal acts of the administration and the great trust it carries for the country. While condemning the judgment of the President, they do not doubt the honesty of his intentions or swerve in their allegiance to the great Republican party."

The Grand Master of Ohio has arrested the character of a Masonic lodge because its members elected the keeper of a whisky saloon for their Master.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Peoria seems to be in earnest about the moving of the Illinois State capital from Springfield to her handsome precincts. Her citizens have in case is a very liberal offer, of both grounds and money, and are prepared to guarantee the State against any pecuniary loss arising from the abandonment of the foundation already laid for the new State House.

Carl Gmelnder, a German living at Hanging Rock, Ohio, after a three years' residence in this country, recently received information from his parents in the old country that if he did not return and join the army his prospective property would be confiscated. Carl took counsel of the German Minister at Washington, and found that if he wished to save his estate he must go.

It is estimated that the prominent architects in Chicago have work on hand for the present year amounting to nearly four million dollars, the largest proportion of which is made up of business structures, churches and public buildings.

Faymaster Buchanan, who died at Boston, Saturday, was a native of Maryland, and brother of Captain Buchanan, who commanded the rebel ram Merrimac that sunk the Congress, March, 1862. He was appointed to the navy August 21, 1826, and closed his last cruise with the fight in Hampton, having seen nearly sixteen years sea service. He was born in 1797, retired under the act of 1861, and lately on special duty at Boston.

Speaking of the recent raid upon the Reno gambling houses in New York, the *Sun* pungently remarks: "Why don't the police also take the faro banks in hand? Of these there are six hundred in the city and the police know them all. Without the consent of the police authorities they could not exist. Why attack the comparatively insignificant keno men, and leave faro undisturbed."

A Paris correspondent writes that the sight of ruined St. Cloud is alone worth a journey of a thousand miles. The village and its surroundings, this serious scene of devastation amidst which, here and there, some object stands boldly out, having escaped scathless. "Towering over all is the church spire, fortified by flame nor broken by shells. The palace is apostrophised as "desolation of desolations."

St. Louis, says the *Republican*, is indeed a cosmopolitan city, if there is any on earth. At the time the last census was taken there were 126,675 natives and 112,949 foreigners in that city, the census takers having—with propriety—classed as foreigners only those who were born abroad. There were 22,000 negroes, and deducting them, the preponderance of natives over foreigners would be but 67,000.

The extraordinary prosperity of the Hartford insurance companies is the subject of general remark. The receipts of premiums last year foot up to $84,-571,236, with aggregate losses amounting to $48,750,-283, and total dividends reaching $12,747,359.

The Chicago police have discovered the murderer of M. W. Gumbleton, whose body was found in the Lagoon at that city on the 2d of January last. He proves to be a German named Alfred Lewandowsky, whose arrest, at Bremen, has been procured. The discovery was made through forged endorsements on drafts taken from the murdered man. The detective, Joseph Dixon, who worked up the case, will go to Germany for the purpose of bringing the murderer back to Chicago for trial.

The probability is suggested that under cover of the dust now raised about Fisk and Gould, the murderer or murderers of Mr. Nathan manage, unsuspected by the police, to keep their indentity screened from the public.

Referring to the arrest in that city of two bank officers concerned in recent defalcations, the Boston *Advertiser* says "the prosecution of such men is a sad thing for their families; but it is for the sake of other families, for the sake of that largest family, the community at large, that it is necessary. It is proper that the order in such a matter should come from Washington, since the officers of national banks are in a certain sense officers of the United States, and the proceedings in the cases must occur in United States courts."

A butcher at Toledo, Ohio, was quite astonished last week at finding in the stomach of a cow over thirty shingle nails and a gold ring. The latter article it was ascertained had been placed in cake, to be drawn for at a social gathering, but was not drawn. Having been cast away with the wreck of the evening's pleasure, the proprietor of the ring in the cow's stomach may be accounted for, but how the nails got there remains a mystery.

According to the Boston meteorological report the first half of the present month was by far the warmest for that half of March within forty-seven years, and four and a half degrees warmer than that of 1842, (twenty-nine years ago) the next warmest. The month has been equally noticeable for the small quantity of rain that has fallen—not over an inch in sixteen days—or about half the average quantity for the period; leaving a deficiency of about one-third for the two months and a half of the year.

Humboldt, Kansas, claims the champion mailer in the world, in the person of Alfred Senor, a father in trade. A local paper says he can drive more nails in one day than any other living man. He will drive nails faster than the fastest compositor can pick up type. He will drive sixty lath nails per minute for hours out of twenty-four, the year through, which would be 3,600 an hour, 86,000 a day, or 5,260,000 per year.

PERSONAL.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The stories so persistently circulated that Senator Sherman has become very wealthy are untrue. The Senator is a frugal and thrifty man. He has no children, and was a lawyer in good practice, and in possession of some small but judicious investments when he entered public life. He has lived within his means, and has given intelligent attention to his private affairs during his long service in Congress. He has never had any business connection with Jay Cooke, and there is not a particle testimony that he has ever taken advantage of his official position to enter into corrupt understandings or questionable speculations with anybody.

It is said that Nilsson has made up her mind to stay in the United States till autumn, and with that view she has given up her usual summer engagements in London. She will spend the greater part of May with old friends on Long Island, after which she will go to the Green Mountains, where she will stay till July, and then she will go to Newport.

Old Madame Rotheschild, mother of the mighty capitalists, attained the age of ninety-eight; her wit, which was remarkable, and her intellectual faculties, which were of no common order, also preserved to the end. In her last illness, when surrounded by her family, her physician being present, she said, in a suppliant tone to the latter: "Dear doctor, try to do something for me." "Madame, what can I do? I can't make you young again." "No, doctor, I don't want to be young again, but I want to continue to grow old."

Hartford is about to take active measures to raise the requisite funds for a monument to Dr. Horace Wells, of that city, whose claim to honor as the discoverer of anæsthesia is now recognized everywhere in Europe.

Beecher, in his sermon last Sabbath, strong reprobated indecent conversation. "When the Apostles were preaching in Asia," he said, "the necromancers came to them with the appliances of their art and piled them up in a heap, that they might be burned. It is like manner, he said, that people gather the indecencies current among the male portion of his congregation, what a tremendous pile they would make!"

Lord and Lady Willoughby, recently arrived in this country from England, are now making a tour of the States.

James T. Joy, of Detroit, known as the "Railroad King," has sent in his resignation, to take effect June 1st. He has under his actual management and control 2,000 miles of Western railroad lines. He is the chairman of the Executive Committee and manager of the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, and either President or managing director of the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Missouri and Missouri River, the Hannibal and St. Jo, the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, the Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs, and a dozen other minor roads. Mr. Joy has attained this eminent position within the last seventeen years, before which time he was a lawyer in Detroit.

The following conversation took place between Count Bismarck and M. Favard, the French Minister of Finance, with regard to the then discussed extension of the armistice. Bismarck—"I am not disinclined to extend the armistice till the 24th, or, in case of need, the 25th of February." Favard—"Thanking your kindness, I would, said M. Picard, "beg you will consent to prolong it till the 30th." "Impossible," replied the Count. "May I know your reasons" asked the French Minister. "You may," answered Bismarck, with a good natured chuckle, "because the month has only twenty-eight days."

The late Colonel Burr Porter, killed in France, while with the French army, was a natural adventurer and soldier of fortune. He served on Kossuth's staff, and also commanded an Arab regiment during the Crimean war.

Forty or fifty Americans, says a Paris letter, were killed during the Franco-German war, fighting on the side of the French; most of them had long been residents of the country, and had adopted its manners, language and customs.

Thomas Carlyle enjoys the reputation of being the only eminent literary man in London who rises early in the morning. He not only gets up, but usually walks several miles before breakfast, of at least before undertaking the labors of composition.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Please note that in my communication of yesterday upon the water question, your compositor makes me say that the best test of the purity of water is after all perhaps its *swiftness*, when as the context shows the word intended was *softness*. The other consideration of rapidity of flow having been already referred to as a purifying agent. A TAX PAYER.

Ships Entirely of Iron.

The following paragraph, the gist of which is taken from an English paper, is attracting much attention in the American press:

A prominent English ship builder, and the founder of a large iron ship building company, on the Tyne, at recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, in England, read a very interesting paper upon the relative merits of iron and wood in the construction of vessels. Amongst other things, he satisfactorily demonstrated that, in cases of vessels of one thousand tons burden, a ship built of iron will weigh thirty-five per cent. less than a wooden vessel of the same measurement, the displacement being the same. The former will not only carry more dead weight, but as its walls are only half the thickness of the wooden ones, will be enabled to accommodate a greater bulk of cargo. In the iron ship it is possible to reach a far greater degree of strength, and to build with longer and finer lines, so that higher sailing qualities, greater speed and larger carrying power are attained as the great commercial results. The gentleman contended that a ship constructed with iron is not liable to strain in a heavy sea while wooden ones in this way alone frequently cause the destruction of valuable cargoes. By the use of iron masts, steel yards and wire rigging he demonstrated that a great saving of weight may be effected, and large facilities offered for the application of improved reefing sails and other labor-saving appliances. In fact, he insisted that such a vessel could carry freight at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than a wooden one of the same measurement. The views upon the subject appear to have been received with much favor by the members of the association.

THE last number of the *Nation* says: "As we are informed, the next *North American Review* will contain two articles, strongly adverse to Fisk, one of which one treats very fully of the strategy and tactics of Fisk and Gould in their famous flight with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad last summer was a year, while the other discusses the moral aspects of the services rendered Fisk by the law. The author of the second article is Mr. Albert Stickney, of this city, a good lawyer in good standing, who, though he is not in practice very largely, possesses a knowledge of some of the facts in the late history of the Erie Railway and its connections which will make whatever he has to say on the subject worth the attention of all interested persons. The other article, of which advance sheets have been shown us, is by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and is a piece of narrative which will be very much enjoyed by all but a certain number of persons. The *Westminster Review's* article on the fight between Field, Shearman, Fisk, Vanderbilt and Drew was lively enough; but it was rather a mild matter in comparison with this "Erie raid."

The New Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In the general, we may say universal, protest which has been made by the Republican press of the country against this remarkable proceeding, the fact is recognized that the selection of Cameron marks the era of a new dynasty in the Republican party. The interests of the Republican party and of the country have been committed to an experienced merchant, to be treated entirely as merchandise, and to be sold and bartered. Simon Cameron has no ability save that of a successful trader. To him politics is merchandise, like pig iron, coal, bank stock, or any other commodity admitting of a trade with profit to the trader. If he can get a corner on pig iron, or coal, or stock, he will make what he can of the operation. He is the prince of traders. He made a corner in this matter of Sumner, and, with his partners, carries off the profit. There is no pretense that Simon Cameron is fitted for the place he has been given. Intellectually, morally, and by experience and education he is fit only for business in which there are money operations in which he or his friends have pecuniary profits to realize. Unless the San Domingo business be in fact a commercial transaction, in which the executive and legislative authority of the government is to be employed to carry into execution some enterprise which is to plunder the National Treasury to benefit individuals, there can be no claim that Cameron is, however remotely fitted for the place to which he has been assigned."

Dan Noble, the bond thief, convicted at New York recently, and sentenced to the State prison at Auburn, seems to be regarded with special favor by the Chicago *Times*. He is in prison, says the Chicago *Times*, is not likely to extend beyond the fall of 1872, "because such a man is worth to the Democracy in New York City at least five hundred votes." Dan operated in Pittsburgh some years ago—during the District Attorney Kirkpatrick's administration—and escaped justice, forfeiting his bail money.

"Tooth-carpentery" is, as we all know, not now considered as terrible as formerly, but a French dentist, at New York, piles his vocation, it is said, high and dry, considering his surroundings. His office is very handsome, and teeth are extracted by gentlemen in full dress and white kid gloves. During this pleasant operation, the pleasure is enhanced by soothing strains from fine musical boxes.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of this ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the list of witnesses in its favor. Thus its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Bushes, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE,
RANDOLPH, NEW YORK.
Located on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This is a large and flourishing School for both sexes. The Institute is richly endowed, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the Student in the moderate prices charged.
Tuition per Term of 14 Weeks for Board, Washing and Tuition in Common English Branches, $65 00
The Boarding Hall was recently erected at a cost of $50,000. The Rooms are large and airy, the Furniture new, and the situation beautiful. Nearly 200 Students are in attendance the present term; about 70 in Music. Pianos new. Ten Teachers in the School and Ornamental Branches.
Parents looking for a good School should send for a Catalogue. Spring Term begins on TUESDAY, March 28.
Address REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M.,
Principal.

THE REV. J. A. BRAYTON
Will Receive into his Family School,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO,
TWO BOYS, to supply Vacancies in the Term, to begin on the 6TH OF MAY.
Reference:

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1871.

There is little change to report in the general outlook of our loan market. As remarked to-day by a bank officer, it could not be said that money was close, but the banks had about as much as they could do to accommodate their regular customers. It is expectedby the stockholders of our bank shares that large dividends should be kept up, which requires a large discount business to accomplish. This on the one hand, and the fear of entrenching on the legal reserve limits, preserves an equilibrium in the national banking system, which it is difficult to estimate the benefits which necessarily follows to the business community at large.

—Local stocks are somewhat better in tone, and there is more demand for the dividend class. Columbia oil stock is in request at about 15,—but little offering however, as a dividend is expected in a short time.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, on second floor of his Auction Rooms, 166 Smithfield street:

	Shares	Price
M. and M. National Bank		$ 70 50
National Bank of Commerce	138	25
Peoples' National Bank	114	50
Duquesne Bank	10	75

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111	111½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	111	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	111½
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
Union Pacific Railroad	84½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Packets	114

—The New York *Evening Post* says, that in the railway speculation there is a disposition to halt in the upward movement until the early part of April, there being some uneasiness in regard to the working of the money market until after last time. The new loans of the government are meeting with more favor, although the subscriptions thus far have been on the part of the banks, exchanging their bonds for five-twenties. In the foreign markets nothing has yet been done; there are, however, indications that in London a movement is in progress looking to the taking of a large amount. According to these rumors nearly one-half of the amount required to be taken has been promised, the promises being contingent on the ability of the leaders in the movement to get subscriptions to the entire amount. What will come of this will soon be determined. These rumors, together with semi-official intimations that the Secretary will offer fifteen to twenty-five millions of gold in April, or will buy that amount of bonds, paying for the same in gold, have influenced the recent decline in gold premiums, and have given the gold market a heavy tone. The revolution in Paris, and the uncertainty in an unsettled condition of affairs there for some time are, of course, unfavorable for the purchase of bonds, which it was feared would check the negotiation of the new United States bonds. The news of the disturbances in Paris depressed securities in London, except five-twenties, which have been comparatively strong.

—The following table, made up from ispatches received at J. W. Keunedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 21, 1871.	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Q. & M.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Do. Scrip	95½	96½	95½	97	97	97	96¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Reading,	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent.		118		118		118	
Lake Shore	99½	99½	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Illinois Cent.		144½		144½		144½	
C. & A.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
C. & N. W.	80	79½	80	80	80	80	80
Do. pref.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
R. Island		102½		102½		102½	
Do. pref.		107½		107½		107½	
Pitt. & W'ashsh.		79		79		79	
Do. pref.		95½		95½		95½	
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Chic. & Alton		140		140		140	
Do. pref.		145		145		145	
R. I. & P.		102½		102½		102½	
N. J. Central		106½		106½		106½	
Canton		44		44		44	
W. U. Tel.	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Quicksilver	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Pacific Mail	43½	42½	42½	43¼	42½	42½	42½
Adams Ex			42		42		
Wells F. Ex			42		42		
American Ex			42		42		
U. S. Ex			46		46		
Ex-dividend.	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central		61¾
Philadelphia and Erie		27
Lehigh Navigation		35¾
Catawissa preferred		40¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad		40
Lehigh Valley Railroad		59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad		46¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad		116
Schuylkill Navigation		16¾
Reading		103¾

—We learn from the Report of the Finance Committee of the Pennsylvania State Senate that the State is gradually redeeming its public debt. The receipts of the last fiscal year, which ended on November, 1870, were $1,094,892 in excess of 1869, and $2,867,346 in excess of those of 1869; thus showing a steadily increasing wealth of resources. At the end of the last fiscal year the Pennsylvania State debt amounted to $21,111,602, against $22,206,-754 the previous year. The Committee attribute the trade with proper economy in the several State Departments, the debt of the Commonwealth may be reduced at least two millions per year, and this, too, with reduced taxation. Thus extinguishing it in the near future. Of the present funded debt the interest of a little less than twenty-three millions is payable in currency; of the remaining eight millions the interest is payable in coin.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange; he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on call or with time, on unincumbered promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The mild spring weather of the past week has given way to blustery, winter, and to-day blazing fires and overcoats are decidedly comfortable and much sought after. Some of our citizens, always desirous of "rewarding the season," commenced open air gardening, but we opine a check will be put to their operations for some days. The "cold snap" will also have the effect of putting a damper upon the sales of set onions and the hundred and one seeds that enter into gardening. With regard to the general tone of the markets we have nothing new to give the reader to-day. Prices, as a general thing, are unchanged. Business in all the various departments, is reported good, and daily increasing. Stocks, both of imported and manufactured goods and wares, are ample for all emergencies. The local markets are also abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts have fallen off, being only 85 bbls. Prices are lower and sales are slowat $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 7½@8c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 4½ cent., 3½@4c; common, 3@3½ cents. 3@4c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Good prime butter finds ready sale at 28 @29c per lb; common dull and hard to dispose of at 15@18c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy's $2 00 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 1-2 cans, $9 ₱ doz, $1 75; ¼-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BRANDY AND PROVISIONS—The market exhibits considerable firmness, and we are reported a fair trade at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 10c sugar cured do, 11c; sugar cured ribbed, 12c; clear do, 13c; Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, 19@20c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 15c; buckets and kegs, 16c. Moss pork, $23 00 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 50 ₱ bbl; Philadelphia $6 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote nominally at $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $5 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $1 25@1 40.

CANNED OIL—Sales of standard brands at 23½@23c by car load.

CHEESE—The supply continues light, the demand active, and prices firm at the following: New York Goshen, 18½@19c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio Factory, 16a17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c ₱ lb. Locusts 160 boxes.

CIDER—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $9@3 50 ₱ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Mould 19c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per ton delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 15@16c; mixed lots 10½@11c.

Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced stock 8c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The supply is in excess of the demand; sales at 10@15c ₱ dozen, and declining.

FEED—Receipts 776 barrels. No change in prices. We quote: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle, (southern

[illegible] $6 75; Red Wheat at $1 45; and so remained until near the close, when 111½ was bid. Loans were made at from 1 @2 per cent. Clearances $35,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS—Governments have been dull and steady, without material change in price.

Coupons, 1881	112½	5-20s, 1867	110½
5-20s, 1862	111½	10-20s, 1868	111
5-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	108½
5-20s, 1865	112	Currency 6s	114

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	67½
Tennessee, old	69½	North Carolinas, new	36
Tennessee, new	68½	North Carolinas, new	34
Virginias, new	69½		

RAILROAD SECURITIES

Stocks opened strong and tolerably active, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore, Ohio and Northwestern stocks. At the close the market was firm and higher in Northwestern and Wabash, but heavy in the balance of the railroad list. Union Pacific bas fallen off to 25.

W. U. Telegraph	56	Northwestern	83½
Quicksilver	23½	Northwestern pref.	84½
Mariposa	5½	Rock Island	114
Mariposa, pref.	16½	Pittsburg	79
Adams Express	93½	St. Paul	36
American Express	42	St. Paul, pref.	57½
Amer'n Express	47	Wabash	39½
United States Express	46	Wabash, pref.	57½
Pacific Mail	42½	Fort Wayne	97½
New York Central	97½	Terre Haute	20
New York Cent. Scrip	91½	Preferred	34½
Erie	27½	Chicago and Alton	139½
Preferred	42	Preferred	145
Harlem	130	Ohio and Mississippi	30
Preferred	128½	Ohio, Col. and Cin.	40
Reading	103¾	Ohio, Col. and Cin. pref.	70½
Michigan Cent.	120	Lake Shore	99½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	113½	Illinois Central	144½

Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm; extra spring at $5 50@5 75; fancy do at $5 75@6 00.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 2c; No 2 spring $1 20¾; cash; 1 27¾ seller April, this afternoon dull, at $1 27¾@1 27½ seller April.

CORN—Weaker at 3¼@1c lower; No. 2 mixed 52½c cash; 52½c seller April; this afternoon quiet and steady at 52½@52¾c seller April; 52¾@53c seller May.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 39@40c cash, and 40c seller April 39½ seller May.

BARLEY—No 1 dull and steady at 46@48c; No 2 quiet and firmer at 45@47½.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000. Market dull, weak and lower at $20 00 cash or seller April. Lard steady at 12@12½c.

BEEF—Dull; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 16c. Flour fairly active; superfine western and State $6 00@6 50; common to good extra $6 60@6 80; good to choice $6 75@7 40; superfine western extra at 6 75@7 00; Ohio extra $6 75@7 50; St. Louis $6 90@9 00. Rye flour $5 75@6 25. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 91@91½c. Wheat firm; spring No. 2 $1 26@1 27½; red and amber $1 30@1 32; winter extra at $1 35@1 37½; red and amber $1 40@1 42½. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 56@56½c; yellow do 57½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western and Ohio 68@70c. Hay and hops unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $23 50@23 75. Beef steady; Cuba firmer at 9½@10c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 62@65c. Rice dull and unchanged. Lard heavy at 12½c; refined, 24c. Pork—mess, new, $21 50@21 62½; old, $21 00; prime, $18 25@18 75; prime mess, new, $20 00@20 50; April and May $21 50. Beef quiet; plain mess $12 00@12 50; extra mess $13 50. Rice dull; western $7@8 31; prime mess $22 62½@23 00. Cut meats heavy; Dana 10½@11c; pickled bellies 11½@11¾c. Middles dull. Lard heavy; prime steam 12 62½c; kettle dried 13c. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Rice 10@12c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 12@16c.

LATER—Flour firm at $6 00@6 50 for shipping extras; fair to fancy $6 75@7 25; choice to double extra $7 30@8 00. Wheat dull and unsettled; amber, $1 39@1 41½; white $1 40@1 42½; winter red $1 39@1 41½; amber $1 40@1 42½. Corn dull and unsettled; mixed western 56@56½c; white 57@57½c. Oats dull and heavy; western 68@70c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $23 50@23 75. Lard heavy; steam 12 62½@12 75c; kettle dried 13c. Whisky dull at 89c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Dry Goods—The market is without much life, owing to the prevalence of the storm. The only changes to report are the sale of 1,000 cases of Simpson's prints to 16c, Albion solid prints to 16½c, and Washington fancies to 16c, and 5c deducted on all other styles.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2@4c. No 1 White Michigan, $1 47; No 2 do, Michigan, $1 47. No 1 red Wabash, $1 48¼; No 2, $1 45¼; No 3, $1 42¼. Corn exchange firm; ear quoted at 50c; high mixed, 52c. Michigan, 47c; no grade, 46c. Oats active. No 1, 37½c; No 2, 35½c; Michigan, 36c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 21.—Flour—Demand light but hold firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; extra, $1 48¼; No 1 white mixed, 55½c; white, 56@56½c. Clover seed quiet at $6 40.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 $1 30; No 2, $1 22½. Corn dull and nominal. Corn quiet and weak. Rye unsettled. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer and better; sales 2,000 bush No 1 red winter at $1 47; No. 2 red winter $1 45. Corn steady; high mixed 52c. Oats steady at 35c; sales of 1 car white at 36c. Crude petroleum quiet at 8½@8¾c. Lard dull at 12½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Cotton firm; low middlings 15½c. Bulk meats—sides 10c, clear rib sides 10½c, shoulders, 8c, packed. Bacon—clear sides 11½c; hams 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 16@c. Lard, 12½c. Corn 66c. Oats 36c. Flour $5@8 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Western Winter Red, $1 40@1 43; Southern Winter, $1 40@1 43. White southern corn, 55@56c; yellow, 56@57c. Oats dull and steady at 37@38c. Rye, 80c. Mess pork weak at $22 00. Hams 12@13c. Lard 13c. Whisky dull and nominal at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour steady; western $7 00 @7 75; St. Louis $8 50. Wheat active and advanced; red winters $1 46@1 50. Rye dull. Corn dull and nominal; yellow 58@59c; mixed western 57@58c. Oats 65@66c. Mess Pork $22 00. Lard 13c. Whisky dull; no change.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,545 bales; shipments 2,200 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton quiet and firm at ½ @14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Cotton dull at 13½.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 21.—Cotton dull at 14c.

Receipts of Iron.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The receipts of iron ore and pig iron by Missouri railroads for the week closing yesterday, were in tons as follows:

	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain R. R.	6,232	100
Cairo and Fulton	370	210
Total tons	6,302	310

Freight from St. Louis to St. Paul is taken at 200 per 100 lbs. *St. Louis Republican.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

March 20.—There were sales afloat to-day to a fair extent at 8c for Ohio River and 10c for Pittsburgh, and there is not a very large amount at the river unsold. The prices, delivered to consumers, are 12c for Ohio River, 14c for Pittsburgh, 18c for cannel, and $11 per ton for anthracite.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARB

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacturers' FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,

WITH NO BED BUGS.

PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING

BED LOUNGE,

SOLD ONLY BY

Lemon & Weise,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

MWF

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼.

NEW YORK, March 21—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold opened steady at 111, and so remained until near the close, when 111¼ was bid. Loans were made at from 1 @2 per cent. Clearances $35,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have been dull and steady, without material change in price.

Coupons, 1881	112½	5-20s, 1867	110½
5-20s, 1862	111½	10-20s, 1868	111
5-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	108½
5-20s, 1865	112	Currency 6s	114

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	67½
Tennessee, old	69½	North Carolinas, new	36
Tennessee, new	68½	North Carolinas, new	34
Virginias, new	69½		

RAILROAD SECURITIES

Stocks opened strong and tolerably active, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore, Ohio and Northwestern stocks. At the close the market was firm and higher in Northwestern and Wabash, but heavy in the balance of the railroad list. Union Pacific bas fallen off to 25.

W. U. Telegraph	56	Northwestern	83½
Quicksilver	23½	Northwestern pref.	84½
Mariposa	5½	Rock Island	114
Mariposa, pref.	16½	Pittsburg	79
Adams Express	93½	St. Paul	36
American Express	42	St. Paul, pref.	57½
Amer'n Express	47	Wabash	39½
United States Express	46	Wabash, pref.	57½
Pacific Mail	42½	Fort Wayne	97½
New York Central	97½	Terre Haute	20
New York Cent. Scrip	91½	Preferred	34½
Erie	27½	Chicago and Alton	139½
Preferred	42	Preferred	145
Harlem	130	Ohio and Mississippi	30
Preferred	128½	Ohio, Col. and Cin.	40
Reading	103¾	Ohio, Col. and Cin. pref.	70½
Michigan Cent.	120	Lake Shore	99½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	113½	Illinois Central	144½

Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm; extra spring at $5 50@5 75; fancy do at $5 75@6 00.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 2c; No 2 spring $1 20¾; cash; 1 27¾ seller April, this afternoon dull, at $1 27¾@1 27½ seller April.

CORN—Weaker at 3¼@1c lower; No. 2 mixed 52½c cash; 52½c seller April; this afternoon quiet and steady at 52½@52¾c seller April; 52¾@53c seller May.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 39@40c cash, and 40c seller April 39½ seller May.

BARLEY—No 1 dull and steady at 46@48c; No 2 quiet and firmer at 45@47½.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000. Market dull, weak and lower at $20 00 cash or seller April. Lard steady at 12@12½c.

BEEF—Dull; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 16c. Flour fairly active; superfine western and State $6 00@6 50; common to good extra $6 60@6 80; good to choice $6 75@7 40; superfine western extra at 6 75@7 00; Ohio extra $6 75@7 50; St. Louis $6 90@9 00. Rye flour $5 75@6 25. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 91@91½c. Wheat firm; spring No. 2 $1 26@1 27½; red and amber $1 30@1 32; winter extra at $1 35@1 37½; red and amber $1 40@1 42½. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 56@56½c; yellow do 57½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western and Ohio 68@70c. Hay and hops unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $23 50@23 75. Beef steady; Cuba firmer at 9½@10c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 62@65c. Rice dull and unchanged. Lard heavy at 12½c; refined, 24c. Pork—mess, new, $21 50@21 62½; old, $21 00; prime, $18 25@18 75; prime mess, new, $20 00@20 50; April and May $21 50. Beef quiet; plain mess $12 00@12 50; extra mess $13 50. Rice dull; western $7@8 31; prime mess $22 62½@23 00. Cut meats heavy; Dana 10½@11c; pickled bellies 11½@11¾c. Middles dull. Lard heavy; prime steam 12 62½c; kettle dried 13c. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Rice 10@12c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 12@16c.

LATER—Flour firm at $6 00@6 50 for shipping extras; fair to fancy $6 75@7 25; choice to double extra $7 30@8 00. Wheat dull and unsettled; amber, $1 39@1 41½; white $1 40@1 42½; winter red $1 39@1 41½; amber $1 40@1 42½. Corn dull and unsettled; mixed western 56@56½c; white 57@57½c. Oats dull and heavy; western 68@70c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $23 50@23 75. Lard heavy; steam 12 62½@12 75c; kettle dried 13c. Whisky dull at 89c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Dry Goods—The market is without much life, owing to the prevalence of the storm. The only changes to report are the sale of 1,000 cases of Simpson's prints to 16c, Albion solid prints to 16½c, and Washington fancies to 16c, and 5c deducted on all other styles.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2@4c. No 1 White Michigan, $1 47; No 2 do, Michigan, $1 47. No 1 red Wabash, $1 48¼; No 2, $1 45¼; No 3, $1 42¼. Corn exchange firm; ear quoted at 50c; high mixed, 52c. Michigan, 47c; no grade, 46c. Oats active. No 1, 37½c; No 2, 35½c; Michigan, 36c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 21.—Flour—Demand light but hold firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; extra, $1 48¼; No 1 white mixed, 55½c; white, 56@56½c. Clover seed quiet at $6 40.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 $1 30; No 2, $1 22½. Corn dull and nominal. Corn quiet and weak. Rye unsettled. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer and better; sales 2,000 bush No 1 red winter at $1 47; No. 2 red winter $1 45. Corn steady; high mixed 52c. Oats steady at 35c; sales of 1 car white at 36c. Crude petroleum quiet at 8½@8¾c. Lard dull at 12½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Cotton firm; low middlings 15½c. Bulk meats—sides 10c, clear rib sides 10½c, shoulders, 8c, packed. Bacon—clear sides 11½c; hams 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 16@c. Lard, 12½c. Corn 66c. Oats 36c. Flour $5@8 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Western Winter Red, $1 40@1 43; Southern Winter, $1 40@1 43. White southern corn, 55@56c; yellow, 56@57c. Oats dull and steady at 37@38c. Rye, 80c. Mess pork weak at $22 00. Hams 12@13c. Lard 13c. Whisky dull and nominal at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour steady; western $7 00 @7 75; St. Louis $8 50. Wheat active and advanced; red winters $1 46@1 50. Rye dull. Corn dull and nominal; yellow 58@59c; mixed western 57@58c. Oats 65@66c. Mess Pork $22 00. Lard 13c. Whisky dull; no change.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,545 bales; shipments 2,200 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton quiet and firm at ½ @14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Cotton dull at 13½.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 21.—Cotton dull at 14c.

Receipts of Iron.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The receipts of iron ore and pig iron by Missouri railroads for the week closing yesterday, were in tons as follows:

	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain R. R.	6,232	100
Cairo and Fulton	370	210
From Pilot Knob	200	
From Rynd's	" "	230
From St. Paul	" "	250
From Big Creek	" "	20
Freight from St. Louis to St. Paul is taken at 200 per 100 lbs.		
Total tons	6,302	910

St. Louis Republican.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

March 20.—There were sales afloat to-day to a fair extent at 8c for Ohio River and 10c for Pittsburgh, and there is not a very large amount at the river unsold. The prices, delivered to consumers, are 12c for Ohio River, 14c for Pittsburgh, 18c for cannel, and $11 per ton for anthracite.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARB

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacturers' FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,

WITH NO BED BUGS.

PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING

BED LOUNGE,

SOLD ONLY BY

Lemon & Weise,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

MWF

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sugar in New York.

Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up the movement in raw sugars since March 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock March 1, 1871	20,829	30,960	256,965	1,694
Receipts since March 1	20,139	8,799	13,199	4,089
Total	50,949	39,759	380,164	5,783
Sales since March 1	17,621	6,283	32,932	2,269
Stock March 16, 1871	33,328	33,476	347,232	3,514
Stock March 11, 1870	55,481	84,484	284,714	943
Stock March 18, 1869	18,246	24,639	46,271	465
Stock March 17, 1869	17,179	20,288	13,220	.....

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	Weight.	Price.
2	1,770	@5 50	6,960	@5 50
17	20,060	@ 50	4,000	@ 37

Hogs.

113	22,300	@ 10@37	6,510	@ 7 85

Sheep.

19	3,610	@4 25	6,954	@5 12
197	14,850	@ 3@50	34,800	@ 6 80

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Create Internal Revenue Police.

Condition of Affairs in South Carolina—Appropriations Asked For, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1871.

Internal Revenue Police.

A bill prepared at the Internal Revenue Department, providing for the appointment of civil police to assist in the collection of Internal Revenue in spots of the late insurrectionary States as now require aid from the military for such purpose, has been agreed upon in its main features by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it will be reported at the present session, provided there is time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1871.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Attorney General of South Carolina, had an interview with the President to-day, on the subject of affording protection to the people of the upper part of that State. He represented the condition of affairs in that section, and desired to know how long four companies of cavalry now on the way would remain there. The President replied that the troops should remain there long enough to insure peace and secure obedience to the laws, even if they should be there employed during the remainder of his administration.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau asks for an appropriation of $150,000 for the payment of claims of colored soldiers and sailors; the War Department, for $850,000 to pay for horses, &c., lost in the military service, and the Postmaster-General, Internal revenue for $250,000 for the subsistence of Indians.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Democratic and Conservative delegates to the District of Columbia Convention have nominated Richard P. Merrick as a candidate for delegate to Congress.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—About ten days ago a private meeting was held, which was attended by a dozen or fifteen Republicans, a number of them prominent in the party, at which a committee was appointed to draft a declaration of principles as a basis for the formation of a Central Republican Association of Hamilton county, for the purpose of uniting their united efforts and influence of certain views and principles, in their own estimation, should guide the future of the Republican party. This committee, consisting of Stanley Matthews, George Hoadley, George Sage, H. L. Burnett, and Fred Hassaurek, submitted a report, which was adopted, and has since been signed by about one hundred leading citizens, among them ex-Secretary Cox, M. Jacobi, John Shillito, A. D. Bullock, and Peter G. Thomson, and including a leading colored man. This declaration, with the names attached, will be published in the papers to-morrow morning. The declaration favors the past services of the Republican party in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, and establishing the political equality of all citizens, but expresses the conviction that its continued usefulness and success depend on property meeting the questions of the present and immediate future. Then come the specific declarations, as follows:

First, We believe the further continuance of the policy of disfranchisement to be incompatible with a proper respect for the fundamental principles of republican government and sound statesmanship, and while unalterably determined to maintain the great results of the war, and insist that its omnities and resentments be buried, that all remaining causes of irritation shall be removed, that all political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion be abolished.

Second, We believe that the future expenses of the government to pay the interest on the national debt and the principal as it shall from time to time become due, a considerable portion of the public revenue should be derived from duties on imports, but that such duties should be imposed for revenue and not for protection, and that we are opposed to the present system of protective duties. It is unjust and wrong in principle, and defeats its own ends in practice. It is at war with every principle of equality and justice on which the Republican party was founded. It promotes monopolies in legislation and plunder in high places. It has needlessly increased the price of every article of living, crippled our export trade, destroyed our ship building, and paralyzes our industry. It has created onerous monopolies, caused enormous frauds in collecting the revenue, encouraged smuggling, stimulated fraud and dishonesty in custom houses, and so increased the cost of production as to enable foreign manufacturers to undersell us in our own markets. We are willing to be taxed for the support of the Government, but we protest against the imposition of taxes for the benefit of private individuals and corporations, and we further protest against making the shroud of the old Whig party the mantle of the Republican party. We also demand that the tariff duties be so adjusted as to derive the requisite revenue from the smallest possible number of taxable articles.

Third, We are opposed to the employment of government patronage for the perpetuation of party. We believe that the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," is immoral, unwise and detrimental to the public service, and that its further practice will tend to corrupt the political life-blood of the nation. We protest against the use of public offices as rewards for political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of an immediate and thorough reform of the civil service of the United States, and that the interest that the appointment of subordinate officers should be made on the ground of fitness only, with promotions for merit, and the tenure of the office depending on the honesty and efficiency of the incumbent, without regard to the fluctuation of political opinions and the changes of party relations. We further believe that party nominations should be made only when party principles are at stake, and that the custom of applying party or political tests to candidates for merely local offices, degrades the standard of public morality, lowers the tone of political affairs, breeds corruption and dishonesty in office, and transfers the people's right to choose their own municipal rulers and to control their own local affairs, into lofty of caucuses and conventions, which, instead of facilitating, impede, clog and obscure the expression of the popular will.

Fourth, We believe that an irredeemable currency is fraught with great evils and dangers to to the well being of the country. It causes pernicious fluctuations, unsettles values, destroys confidence and fosters a disposition to live by the hands of demagogues appealing to ignorance and prejudice. With boundless resources and revenues in excess of the requirements of the Government, we notwithstanding the fearful war through which we have passed, we can see no reason for any departure from the public credit by floating the broken promises of the nation. We, therefore, deem it the duty of the Republican party to take immediate steps for the gradual but certain return to gold and silver as the only true basis of specie payments, and to find by an abiding conviction that these views will sooner or later be vendicated by the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and we appeal them to our fellow-citizens for their deliberate and candid consideration.

At a meeting this afternoon a constitution was adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing declarations. Judge Stanley Matthew was elected President of the association, Judge George Hadley chairman of the Executive Committee, and a committee was appointed to recommend the remaining officers to be elected next Saturday. The organization is a considerable one, and will doubtless create a great sensation in political circles.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 21.—The bill creating the office of County School Superintendent was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. The House bill passed the Senate to prevent the frequent change of books used in public schools. The House agreed to most of the day on the appropriation bill.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 21.—EX-Gov. Bragg closed his argument for the prosecution in the Holden impeachment to-day. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-night says: Senator Sas a high court of impeachment continued its session last night till eleven o'clock, Judge Yonley for the respondent and Judge Neal of the managers. The argument will be continued to-night. The Senate this evening met to arrange for the trial. The Chief Justice, Judge Conway county, Chief Justice McClure presiding. Senator Dill and others protested against McClure presiding, being himself impeached and suspended from office. Judge McClure said he did not preside by right of office as Senate, but was clearly of opinion he was not suspended by his impeachment, and therefore it was his duty to preside. No one being in further objection he continued to preside. After a preliminary motion the Court adjourned till Friday. Senator Dill offered on Memorials recommended the passage of the House memorial to Congress for the removal of disabilities.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Memphis Gas Company is having a slight unpleasantness. An injunction was yesterday issued restraining W. H. Fitch and Thompson from exercising control, on the ground that they were illegally elected.

John Thies, a printer, blew his brains out in the presence of his wife and children, at Plattsburg, Missouri, last week.

New complications, it is promised, will soon be developed in the White House-Cheney Chase at Chicago. Mr. Cheney is still officiating as rector of Grace Church, although suspended by an ecclesiastical court. It is now said that there is a division of sentiment in his Church in his case, and that at the election at Easter, those in his church who wish to desert from Mr. Cheney will hold a separate election and elect a ticket of like sentiments, who will transfer the Church property to the charge of the Bishop. It has also been rumored that Mr. Cheney will soon be called before an ecclesiastical court to show cause why he should not be deposed from the ministry.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT DOUGLAS, OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Some three months ago Hon. John M. Douglas had an attack of neuralgia, which incapacitated him for the discharge of his duties, and compelled him to resign the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, which position he has held for six years. The Board of Directors declined to accept his resignation, hoping that illness would prove temporary. A second and severe attack led them to accept the resignation. Mr. Douglas still remains a director, and will, after a brief sojourn in Europe, become the counsellor of the company, if his health is sufficiently restored.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—River twenty-four feet; it has risen two feet: there is seventy-eight feet bridge space. Arrived: Exchange, St. Louis; St. Charles, St. Louis; Charger, Evansville; Muneola, Memphis; Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Arlington, Cairo. Departed—Potomac, New Orleans; Hackett, Pittsburgh; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Anne Laurie, Kanawha: Champion, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The river has fallen two inches: there is six feet four inches on the falls, eight feet four inches in the canal, and five feet four inches on the rocks. Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 60. Freights to all points are scarce at nominal rates. Arrived—Mary Damage and barges, Alex. Mitchell, Pittsburgh; Leclair, Tenessee river; Susan Silver, New Orleans; McDonald, Kanawha river. Departed—Alex. Mitchell, St. Louis; Kate Kinney, New Orleans; Glasgow, Cincinnati; bills to leave to-morrow, Mary McDonald, Kanawha river; Susie Davage, Mary Davage and barges, New Orleans. The Bodman is still on Wave Rock, but settles. It will take fourteen hours to get her off. It is doubtful if the rise expected to-morrow will be sufficient.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 21.—Port list for the past twenty-four hours: Nile, St. Louis to Louisville, 10 P. M.; Pink Varble, Arkansas river, Dumas, 11 P. M.; Belle Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 11 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; J. N. Kellogg, Crevesling, Cairo to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, noon; Dunbar, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Boy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M. River fell five inches; clear; mercury 64 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Arrived—Illinois, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; James Howard and Warner and barges, New Orleans; Moontrimer, Kansas City; Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Sam Brown, Cairo; Valid and barges, Wheeling; Sam Brown, Cairo; Valid and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Julia, Vicksburg; Ingomar, Cincinnati; Kansas City, Northwest; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lewis, Kansas City; Northwestern, Lake Pepin; Charleston, Vicksburg. River falling slowly; weather clear and windy.

REVOLUTION.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The Demands of the Nationals.

What the Government Promises.

German View of the Insurrection.

Support Offered the Government to Suppress the Rebellion.

What the Nationals Demand—What the Government Promises—Meeting of Paris Editors.

LONDON, March 21.—The Nationals now only demand the nomination of Soissot.

The Government is promoting speedy intervention of the army now rallied before Versailles, and concludes with assurances that the greater part of the country remains calm.

At a meeting of the editors of the Paris press held to-day, resolutions were adopted declaring that the convocation of electors for to-morrow should be regarded as null and void; that public opinion is against the committee which ordered it; that it is to hope the committee is not implicated in the illegal and criminal acts of the insurgents, and that now is the time for the National Guard of Paris to come forward and put an end to this deplorable state of affairs.

Reassuring Circular from the Versailles Government.

LONDON, March 21.—The Government at Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the prefects of departments, informing them that the situation at Paris is no worse. The insurrection, disowned by its criminal acts, is unanimously disavowed. Chanzy and other officers are still detained by the insurgents, but there are hopes of their speedy release. The Mayors of Paris protest against and refuse to carry out the illegal orders for the communal elections. The Assembly unanimously condemns the disorders and their authors.

The Indignities to Chanzy—Effect of M. Grevy's Address—Support for the Government to Suppress the Insurrection.

LONDON, March 21, 9:30 P. M.—The indignities inflicted on M. Chanzy, the many arbitrary arrests made and the suppression of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* have aroused general indignation.

Grevy's address yesterday made a good impression. The Government at Versailles have received prompte to re-establish order.

The council of Towns have voted an address to the Government deploring the insurrection in Paris, asking that measures be taken for its suppression and promising their support.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opening of the German Parliament—Address of the Emperor—A Review of the Late Stauggle With France—The Unification of Germany—The Recognition of the Southern Confederacy Never Proposed in the English Parliament, &c., &c.

Opening of the German Parliament—Address of the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 21.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by Emperor William, who in person delivered a speech from the throne. He said: When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after the glorious end of the trying struggle which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for her independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic successes with which He has blessed the battles of our armies, and the devotion of the people. We have, in the recent struggle, proved that the unity of Germany and the security of her frontiers. Our conviction of future unity was veiled. The German Empire is founded. It will arise and flourish well. When Fatherland was threatened the nation rose in defence of the throne and the firm will of indelible characters on the battlefields of France to remain a united people. The spirit animating Germany rises above all. Military and morals and constitution. Her armies guard against the abuse of acquired power. Independent of party interests they are the schools of virtue. This fiery ordeal of war through which we have passed has a reliable guarantee for German power, peace full and self-reliant. Germany now bequeaths to the new regulation of her affairs as a satisfactory heritage. To the gratification of the Federal Conference at London, in a peaceful spirit, has achieved the restoration of Europe. It is the work of the Reichstag to heal the wounds and to confirm the thanks of Fatherland to those who have fought for victory with their blood and lives. Let the Reichstag co-operate with the Government in the important commission of perfecting laws for the welfare or the people. The constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government for the future provisions of the seperate treaties made in November with the Southern States which will arrive in due season to be submitted to the Reichstag, better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The amount to be contributed by each State to the military and civil expenses of the empire demands legal settlement, and sanction is to be given to separate laws for Bavaria, which will be introduced. The budget will be disposed of with your approval, in company with the ordinary estimates without dispire. The just claims of the empire, on account of the expenses of the war will be laid before you without delay, and the indemnities to the private territories renders necessary special legislation, which will also be speedily brought to your attention. Pensions for soldiers and support of widows and orphans of the war are to be provided for, and measures to these ends will be adopted. And of the whole Empire, for all fought with equal devotion, and deserve equal thanks. The work of the establishment of the German Empire promises future greatness; may the war fought so gloriously and the peace so honorably secured, without dispute help henceforth prove victorious in the universal struggle for the freedom of nations.

German View of Paris Affairs.

BERLIN, March 21.—*The North German Gazette* says: If the Central Republican Committee in Paris intends to carry out its threats, it must be completely await the development of affairs in France.

Bancroft to be Succeeded by Judge Orth.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is rumored here that Bancroft will retire in October and be succeeded by Orth.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy Never Proposed in the English Parliament.

LONDON, March 21.—Earl Granville denied in the House of Lords to-night that there was any truth whatever in the statement ascribed to Baron Von Gerolt, that Russian influence was being exerted for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the visit with Earl Russell to Osborne. He also said a member of the Palmerston and Russell Cabinets he could say that the proposition to recognize the South was never even entertained. The act of Sonored confirmed Granville's statement.

Presentation of Credentials.

BERESELL, March 21.—Minister Neville, March Plenipotentiary, will present his credentials to-morrow. Herr Von Anniim, German Envoy, has arrived today, and visited M. Thiers. Baron Von Rudt was selected the King by Baron D'Arenthan to-morrow.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 21.—The steamship Rhine touched at Southampton.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.

AID FOR SWISS SUFFERERS IN FRANCE.

The Swiss residing here have appointed a committee to-night to raise funds for the relief of their countrymen residing in France who suffered by the war.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Thuringia, from Hamburg.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The cattle market has improved with light supply. Receipts 119 cars against 135 cars the same day last week. Sheering fed steers sold at $6@$6 75 for sales at an advance of 50@75c @ 100 lbs. Mixed steers averaging 1,300 lbs sold at $6 37½@$6 50. Light steers sold at $5 75@$6 25. Sheep firmer and supply light; of 8 cars received 6 sold at $5 50@$6 00. Lambs—No sales reported; prices ranging from $6 to $6 75 at $5 50@$6 00. Hogs better; 21 cars were received and 19 went East; sales 220 head at $7 50@$7 62½.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 21.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market somewhat improved and prices advanced 1@2c per lb; extra, $8 @ $8 50; choice, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 50@$7 50; second quality, $5@$6 50; third quality, $4@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,200 head; sales at $3 00@$4 00 each in lots, and at $4 50@$7 50 for extra.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Silks, Silks—James Caldwell.
House and Lot for Sale—Atwell & Loe.
Seeds, Seeds—Scobie, Reed & Smith.
Statement of Accounts—Borough of Birmingham.
Dissolution Notice—White, Orr & Co.
Situation Wanted—Francis Devine.
Dye List or Midnight—Office of the Post.
Blue Cloth Hats—Opera Hat House.
Suburban Residence at Aldine—C. H. Love.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Drug Store for sale—R. B. Hunstock & Co.
New Hats—414 Fifth avenue.
Notice—Hugh Lafferty.
Rooms for Rent—Frazier Bros.
Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds—West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
Saloon for Sale—D. P. Hatch.
Puddlers Wanted—Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
Hands Wanted—Black & Rudolph.
House for Rent—Simeon Negley.
Harness Maker Wanted—J. Ed. Councill.
Business for Sale—H. H. Commercial office.
New Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Manufacturers Wanted for Sale—C. H. Love.
Planes & Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Conductors' Caps—Opera Hat House.
Planes and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—C. H. Love.
Spring Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Dwelling for Rent—Apply on the House.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Benefit of J. E. Gotthold.
Trimble's Varieties—Theatre.
Opera House—Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Library Hall—Grand Concert, March 23.
Lafayette Hall—Prof. De Long's Fancy Dress Exhibition, March 23d.
Spring Goods—Moorhouse & Co.
Planes and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dooley's Baking Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Rolls—Boller Bellting Works, 410 Courtland street, New York.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Lippincott's Keystone Soda Water Apparatus—McClarran & McKennan.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Mortgage Notice—W. W. Howard.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mullin & Maloney.
Mortgages Wanted—Frazier Bros.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Timber Lands for Sale—Frazier Bros.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Farms for Sale—F. M. Shaffer.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Houses for Sale—C. H. Love.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.

CITY MATTERS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at the counting room of COMMERCIAL.

A NEW QUESTION.

Prescution for Detaining the United States Mail.

Information was made before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, by Captain Phillips, of the United States mail packet "Chieftain," which plies between this city and Brownsville, charging Captain Groves, of the towboat "General Larimer," with detaining the United States mail. It appears from what we could learn of the matter, that on the evening of the 11th inst. the towboat "General Larimer," passed into lock No. 2, a short distance ahead of the "Chieftain," and Captain Wood, the lock tender, refused to open the gates and let him through until after he had passed the mail packet "Chieftain," Captain Groves, who also admitted that the mail packet was ordinarily entitled to ting that the mail packet was ordinarily entitled to preference, held that this was not true of the case to which that preference extended, and refused to back out of the lock to let the "Chieftain" through. Captain Wood was persistent in his demand, but Captain Groves declared willing to back down from the position they had taken, the "General Larimer" lay in the lock and for ages of enough to cause a detention that the prosecution was instituted. Captain Groves contends that he had run his boat into the lock before the whistle of the "Chieftain" giving notice of its approach was heard, and that it only required about fifteen minutes to "lock through" and that quires about fifteen minutes to "lock through" and that he might have been passed through the lock before the Chieftain arrived. There has for some time past existed a difference between the captains of the packet company and towboat men, and this is probably a test case. Captain Groves waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at Court.

THIRD AVENUE property is looking up. Don't fail to attend the auction sale at No. 101 to-day at 3 P. M. it is a desirable property.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Report of President Phillips

Earnings During the Year Compared with Those of the Previous Year—The Increase Over Half a Million Dollars—The Bonded and Other Indebtedness of the Company—Bennett's Branch—Increase in Tonnage as Compared with Other Years—Crude and Refined Oil Statistics—Test of Pittsburgh Rails—Interesting Comparative Results—General Statement of the Finance of the Company.

Pursuant to adjournment, the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, met in the Company's office, Eleventh and Canal streets, at eleven o'clock A. M., yesterday for the purpose of hearing the report of the President, Colonel Wm. Phillips, which was not ready for presentation at the regular annual meeting, held February 23d past, and for the transaction of such other business as might be introduced. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Henry Whelen, Esq., of Philadelphia, Colonel N. P. Sawyer officiating as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, whereon Colonel John Ballentine read the report of the President, as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN: Your Board, according to the requirements of the charter now present, their twelfth annual report, reference to matters in detail to the full and minute reports of the General Superintendent, the Chief Engineer, the Auditor and the Treasurer, which are here submitted.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES—COMPARISON TABLE.

The gross earnings from all sources for the year ending January 31st, were $1,705,033 38, and the existing expenses $1,273,852 01, leaving the balance of net earnings at $831,951 38.

The expenses of working the road have been 51 5-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, showing a decrease of 6.4 per cent. from last year.

It will be perceived from the above that the gross earnings for the year ending January 31st, 1870, were.....$1,705,033 38

The gross earnings for the year ending January 31, 1870, were.....1,204,777 02

Increase of earnings of year 1871 over that of 1870.....$500,256 36

The net earnings for 1871 were.....831,951 38

The net earnings for 1870 were.....510,924 68

Showing increased net earnings of year 1871 over 1870, of.....$321,026 69

The construction and equipment expenditures are set forth in detail in the General Superintendent's report:

For construction.....$244,146 79

For car equipment.....253,996 67

NO ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR.

It is exceedingly gratifying to state that your road has been as usual almost entirely free from accidents during the year, no passengers having received serious injuries.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January was as follows:

First mortgage.....$146,000 00
Second mortgage.....59,000 00
General mortgage.....3,745,000 00
Bonds paid to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds.....3,509,000 00
First mortgage bonds "Bennett's Branch".....59,000 00
Floating debt.....511,119 01
Bond for real estate.....21,564 73

$8,119,333 63

Decrease of bonded debt.....18,000 00
Increase of floating debt.....44,090 40

The increase of the floating debt which is $44,090 40, has been owing to the demands of the company for new rolling stock.

By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer it will be seen that during the past year, quite a number of new bridges, freight and passenger depots, arched culverts, (taking the place of trestle work), have been built; also, that all of the important bridges have been repaired and filled in, so as to protect the superstructure. In addition to this, a large number of double track and sidings have been added to your road.

THE NEW SHOPS AT VERNER STATION.

In the last annual report the attention of the stockholders was called to the fact that the company's shops for repairs being entirely inadequate to the performance of the work required, the commission of perfecting laws for the welfare or the people. The constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government for the future provisions of the seperate treaties made in November with the Southern States which will arrive in due season to be submitted to the Reichstag, better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The amount to be contributed by each State to the military and civil expenses of the empire demands legal settlement, and sanction is to be given to separate laws for Bavaria, which will be introduced. The budget will be disposed of with your approval, in company with the ordinary estimates without dispire. The just claims of the empire, on account of the expenses of the war will be laid before you without delay, and the indemnities to the private territories renders necessary special legislation, which will also be speedily brought to your attention. Pensions for soldiers and support of widows and orphans of the war are to be provided for, and measures to these ends will be adopted. And of the whole Empire, for all fought with equal devotion, and deserve equal thanks. The work of the establishment of the German Empire promises future greatness; may the war fought so gloriously and the peace so honorably secured, without dispute help henceforth prove victorious in the universal struggle for the freedom of nations.

German View of Paris Affairs.

BERLIN, March 21.—*The North German Gazette* says: If the Central Republican Committee in Paris intends to carry out its threats, it must be completely await the development of affairs in France.

Bancroft to be Succeeded by Judge Orth.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is rumored here that Bancroft will retire in October and be succeeded by Orth.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy Never Proposed in the English Parliament.

LONDON, March 21.—Earl Granville denied in the House of Lords to-night that there was any truth whatever in the statement ascribed to Baron Von Gerolt, that Russian influence was being exerted for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy during the visit with Earl Russell to Osborne. He also said a member of the Palmerston and Russell Cabinets he could say that the proposition to recognize the South was never even entertained. The act of Sonored confirmed Granville's statement.

Presentation of Credentials.

BERESELL, March 21.—Minister Neville, March Plenipotentiary, will present his credentials to-morrow. Herr Von Anniim, German Envoy, has arrived today, and visited M. Thiers. Baron Von Rudt was selected the King by Baron D'Arenthan to-morrow.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 21.—The steamship Rhine touched at Southampton.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.

AID FOR SWISS SUFFERERS IN FRANCE.

The Swiss residing here have appointed a committee to-night to raise funds for the relief of their countrymen residing in France who suffered by the war.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Thuringia, from Hamburg.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The cattle market has improved with light supply. Receipts 119 cars against 135 cars the same day last week. Sheering fed steers sold at $6@$6 75 for sales at an advance of 50@75c @ 100 lbs. Mixed steers averaging 1,300 lbs sold at $6 37½@$6 50. Light steers sold at $5 75@$6 25. Sheep firmer and supply light; of 8 cars received 6 sold at $5 50@$6 00. Lambs—No sales reported; prices ranging from $6 to $6 75 at $5 50@$6 00. Hogs better; 21 cars were received and 19 went East; sales 220 head at $7 50@$7 62½.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 21.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market somewhat improved and prices advanced 1@2c per lb; extra, $8 @ $8 50; choice, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 50@$7 50; second quality, $5@$6 50; third quality, $4@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,200 head; sales at $3 00@$4 00 each in lots, and at $4 50@$7 50 for extra.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Silks, Silks—James Caldwell.
House and Lot for Sale—Atwell & Loe.
Seeds, Seeds—Scobie, Reed & Smith.
Statement of Accounts—Borough of Birmingham.
Dissolution Notice—White, Orr & Co.
Situation Wanted—Francis Devine.
Dye List or Midnight—Office of the Post.
Blue Cloth Hats—Opera Hat House.
Suburban Residence at Aldine—C. H. Love.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Drug Store for sale—R. B. Hunstock & Co.
New Hats—414 Fifth avenue.
Notice—Hugh Lafferty.
Rooms for Rent—Frazier Bros.
Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds—West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
Saloon for Sale—D. P. Hatch.
Puddlers Wanted—Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
Hands Wanted—Black & Rudolph.
House for Rent—Simeon Negley.
Harness Maker Wanted—J. Ed. Councill.
Business for Sale—H. H. Commercial office.
New Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Manufacturers Wanted for Sale—C. H. Love.
Planes & Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Conductors' Caps—Opera Hat House.
Planes and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—C. H. Love.
Spring Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Dwelling for Rent on the House—Benefit of J. E. Gotthold.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Benefit of J. E. Gotthold.
Trimble's Varieties—Theatre.
Opera House—Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Library Hall—Grand Concert, March 23.
Lafayette Hall—Prof. De Long's Fancy Dress Exhibition, March 23d.
Spring Goods—Moorhouse & Co.
Planes and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dooley's Baking Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Rolls—Boller Bellting Works, 410 Courtland street, New York.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Lippincott's Keystone Soda Water Apparatus—McClarran & McKennan.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Mortgage Notice—W. W. Howard.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mullin & Maloney.
Mortgages Wanted—Frazier Bros.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Timber Lands for Sale—Frazier Bros.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Farms for Sale—F. M. Shaffer.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Houses for Sale—C. H. Love.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.

CITY MATTERS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at the counting room of COMMERCIAL.

A NEW QUESTION.

Prescution for Detaining the United States Mail.

Information was made before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, by Captain Phillips, of the United States mail packet "Chieftain," which plies between this city and Brownsville, charging Captain Groves, of the towboat "General Larimer," with detaining the United States mail. It appears from what we could learn of the matter, that on the evening of the 11th inst. the towboat "General Larimer," passed into lock No. 2, a short distance ahead of the "Chieftain," and Captain Wood, the lock tender, refused to open the gates and let him through until after he had passed the mail packet "Chieftain," Captain Groves, who also admitted that the mail packet was ordinarily entitled to ting that the mail packet was ordinarily entitled to preference, held that this was not true of the case to which that preference extended, and refused to back out of the lock to let the "Chieftain" through. Captain Wood was persistent in his demand, but Captain Groves declared willing to back down from the position they had taken, the "General Larimer" lay in the lock and for ages of enough to cause a detention that the prosecution was instituted. Captain Groves contends that he had run his boat into the lock before the whistle of the "Chieftain" giving notice of its approach was heard, and that it only required about fifteen minutes to "lock through" and that he might have been passed through the lock before the Chieftain arrived. There has for some time past existed a difference between the captains of the packet company and towboat men, and this is probably a test case. Captain Groves waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at Court.

THIRD AVENUE property is looking up. Don't fail to attend the auction sale at No. 101 to-day at 3 P. M. it is a desirable property.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE were twenty-seven common cases before Mayor Brush on yesterday morning.

A LETTER for J. S. Egner is held at the New Castle postoffice, postage not paid.

SIX new brick houses are being erected by George Bitner, the well-known builder, on the hillside, near the Soldiers' Home.

PATRICK CONNELLY'S presence is desired at the office of Alderman Strain. Pat, it is alleged by Martin Lotus, acted in a disorderly manner.

The steamer Elizabeth brought to the city, yesterday, four hogs which weighed in the aggregate 1,175 pounds.

COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS was yesterday appointed by Gov. Geary one of the State Commissioners on the Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

KATE RANEY made Virgin alley resound with her vocalistic strains last evening. Officers arrested her and she was transferred to the lock-up, where she continued the same up to a late hour.

CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Bridget McNorris and Margaret Reynes, "vags" of long standing, received commitments for thirty days each from Mayor Brush yesterday.

PATRICK Cuppies, Rivers and Strain on Monday evening found a man in a fit at Third avenue and Smithfield. He was taken to the watchhouse where he recovered soon after.

LEWIS SADLER, of Bakerstown, was arrested and taken before Alderman Strain yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery and for surety of the peace, on oath of Robert Gibson. He was held for a hearing.

J. Bendrick and Louis Seewald were arrested by officer Marsh of McKeesport, last evening for malicious mischief on oath of Margaret Aultmyer. Officer Marsh brought the accused to the Central Station-house late at night, they having been committed for trial by Justice Berry. To-day they will be lodged in jail.

A WOMAN called at the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that several persons in the Fifth ward wanting to build frame houses on her neck; that several had been built and demolished by her, and she desires some restraint be placed on the parties to evil disposed person. No relief was granted her.

JACK BRADFORD was fined by the Honor Mayor Pike and Alderman Gripp, for disorderly conduct preferred by Owen McGovern. The hearing developed that the accused had assaulted and beaten the latter, and he was discharged, for the first time, perhaps, in his life.

W. F. LONG, P. M. of Milner Lodge No. 289, A. Y. M., was the recipient of a Past Master's jewel, the gift of the lodge, last evening. The jewel was purchased in an appropriate manner by Messrs. Samuel McMasters, Esq., and Mr. Long in receiving it responded in his usual eloquent manner.

A SYNOPSIS of the evidence collected against Hartzell and Frederick, who are charged with the murder of the son of Col. John Yohe, of Schuylkill county, has been received by District Attorney Swope, and as soon as bills of indictment are found against the accused they will be turned over to the Schuylkill authorities.

ABOUT nine o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at No. 90 Diamond alley, occupied by Mrs. Rodick as a beer hall. The fire originated in the attic, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

MONDAY night, between nine and ten o'clock, Mrs. Charlotte Palmer, wife of Fred. Fulmer, residing on Boundary street, in the Fourteenth ward, attempted to fill a kerosene lamp from a can of oil, without first extinguishing the light. The oil took fire and an explosion followed. The burning oil was thrown by Mrs. Fulmer's daughter upon her person, and both were severely burned.

MR. WM. D. COOPER made information before Alderman Neeper yesterday against a number of boys, residents of Mcclure township, for malicious mischief. Mr. Cooper's property, situated on Mcclure township, which is near Mr. Cooper's residence, and he alleges that they maliciously trespass upon his premises and destroy his fruit and fruit trees. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

JAMES MCFARLAND, of Sharpsburg, was in the city yesterday, and becoming salubrious found himself on Sixth street. While looking in the show window of William Steren's opticians store, doubtless musing upon his condition, the pressure upon the glass became too great, and Officer McQuirk arrested the accused, and an information for malicious mischief being made against him he was locked up for a hearing. He is a man advanced in the Island and turn the channel on the north side, and asking that such be done, was referred if possible. Referred to the Wharf Committee.

MR. Biddle presented the report of the Committee on City Property, relative to procuring an armory for the military companies of the city.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the City Solicitor, with instructions to prepare an article or lease for the Select Council Rink, to be so worded that the city could in no way be held responsible.

In the matter of the opening of Locust street was referred back to the Street Committee.

All business from Common Council, not otherwise noted, was concurred in.

Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

At seven and a half o'clock, Common Council was called to order by the President.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Ashworth, Bell, Bewley, Cook, Dalzell, Dean, Gilliland, Hunker, Hastings, Heckel, Hughes, Knox, McNeill, McRoberts, Shipman, Taggart, Vogeley, Walters, and President Slack—16.

The President stated that this was a special meeting, called for the purpose of transacting business, but if there was no objection offered, the Clerk would read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which was done.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Dalzell moved that